HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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How Garbage Fiasco Hurts Rocky's '68 Chances

By VICTOR RIESEL

New York:—A funny thing happened to Nelson Rockefeller on his way to the White House. He ran into tons of garbage. And it smeared his image, which he is now studiously and methodically etching in critical Republican circles, as the potential presidential candidate most attractive to the independent voter.

Mr. Rockefeller suffered, too, within the inner circle of 25 delegate-laden GOP governors whom he has been trying to sell on his basic conservatism.

As the cynics see it, the story begins with the decision some years ago by the bantam street cleaners' chief, John DeLury, to party hop from the Democrats to the Republicans because he wanted a winner.

Not too long before the explosive Uniformed Sanitationmen's Association (Brotherhood of Teamsters) approached Nelson Rockefeller's lieutenants and labor specialists in the late '50s the union chief was closer to Tammany Hall insiders than Richard Burton is to Liz Taylor.

DeLury, guided by two former militant unionists from the old CIO, long ago had built a powerful card-index machine which could find and put each of his 10,000 garbage collectors into a precinct on a half-hour signal. Besides which he was willing to spend. And he did.

But as the elections went by, his support became more valuable to Rockefeller than common campaign gold. During the last gubernatorial campaign, DeLury walked into Mr. Rockefeller's Manhattan headquarters and embraced the governor, thus adding a most needed proletarian touch.

There was no other significant labor leader publicly supporting Mr. Rockefeller's bid for re-election in the 1966 three-way race. Other labor leaders went to "Rocky's" parties. They supplied money and manpower.

But they did not do what the garbage collectors' chief did—say it publicly. And so on the victorious election night, Rockefeller made certain to thank DeLury publicly over the airwaves.

Seven months ago, the street cleaners' union began negotiating with Mayor Lindsay's skilled labor advisers. DeLury, who saw the mood among his men as one of unrest because of big cash victories won by other city services people, could have had a package early in the game. But the game was to make it look tough and sweat it out.

Finally, in mid-January, he positively agreed on the size of the big bundle of cash and fringe benefits. This has been overlooked. He, the president of the union for 30 years, agreed to it. And why not. The pact called for a total increase of $746 for the 15-month contract—with the next round upcoming in five months. This is exactly what DeLury had demanded.

DeLury was the Teamsters' happiest man. Mayor Lindsay believed it was an

New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller has alienated many powerful voting blocs in his appeasement of the sanitationmen's union.

all-too-heavy package but decided to groan and bear it.

He then steadied himself for pummeling by other civil service union leaders who privately were hoping that DeLury would be cut down so they would not have to face a rank and file which would demand to get more than the street cleaners got.

Then DeLury submitted his pact to his 600 shop stewards. Literally, they spat. They rejected him and the agreement. They wanted even more.

So he took to the streets. He called an outdoor mass meeting of 7,000 rank-and-filers, thinking they would hail him as the grand old warrior.

They did more than spit. They knocked him down twice. The police had to protect him.

No union leader can take such a "dumping" in public and survive politically without delivering to his people. So DeLury tried to get more from the mayor. But John Lindsay stood firm.

New York City's Greenwich Village took on the air of a garbage dump as refuse piled higher and higher during the recent strike.

And then the historic strike broke out. It was illegal. It violated the no-strike law which Gov. Rockefeller himself had sponsored, nursed and pushed through the state legislature.

Then, after long, futile nightly sessions at a downtown Manhattan restaurant—during which the Sanitation union's two outside advisers refused to budge from their demand for more—a combination of labor chiefs turned to the governor.

They are the infrastructure of Mr. Rockefeller's labor - political machine. The governor's relationship with them has not been an easy one as he has moved conservatively in his drive to pick up blocs of delegates to the Republican national convention to counter Dick Nixon and Ronald Reagan and woo Barry Goldwater.

Mr. Rockefeller had been doing quite well right of center. At the recent unpublicized "Governor's Club" dinner at the Hotel Plaza, he made much of two guests, William Miller, Barry Goldwater's 1964 running mate, and Len Hall, the influential GOP braintruster.

The pro-Rockefeller labor establishment in this state is based on the construction trades union, headed by Peter Brennan and the Electrical Workers' Harry Van Arsdale, president of the New York City Central Labor Council, and also an intimate of Nelson Rockefeller.

The pressure hit Rockefeller hard to bail out John DeLury, leader of a strike made illegal by Mr. Rockefeller's own anti-strike act, the Taylor Law, which forbids civil service walkouts.

After long personal, private talks with DeLury, Brennan and Van Arsdale, the governor did just that—with a complex maneuver which destroyed the mayor's position by offering the rank and file the additional money for which it struck.

The significance of this move—politically and on labor-management negotiations—is not fully realized yet. But it will be. Here's why:

He permitted an arrogant rank and file to whipsaw and reject their own leader. It will happen elsewhere. Neither in this city nor in any other municipality can any government official be certain from now on that there is any local union leader whose word can be his union's bond.

The governor has now rewarded two unions which have broken his own law. Twice the governor (in transit and in sanitation) has gone to the state legislature seeking forgiveness for those city employes who went out on illegal strikes.

He did not dispatch the National Guard despite Mayor Lindsay's request saying he feared "fighting in the streets." Fighting with whom?

His own labor friends threatened a general strike if he sent in the troops to clean the streets, though the city actually was—and is at this writing—threatened by a typhoid epidemic.

This means that a precedent has been set. A general strike means the cutting off of all transportation, all electric power, all food and fuel supplies, all civilian and civic services.

But Gov. Rockefeller made it possible for the mayor of the nation's biggest city to be overridden by one small union of 10,000 sanitationmen.

Sooner than people realize, this is a precedent which will shake many a municipality throughout the nation.

Small wonder the conservatives, many a liberal publicly, and even many a labor leader privately, are furious.

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HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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CONTENTS

Politics '68 5
The Higher Education—By Morrie Ryskind 6
Presidential Commission Studies Militants' "Battle Plans"—By Paul Scott 7
Could the Viet Nam War Be Won in Six Weeks?—By Elias Demetracopoulos 8
How Russia Got Inside Dope on the CIA—By Willard Edwards 10
State Department Personnel Transferred to OEO—From the Allen-Scott Report 11
Election Year Information 12
FDA Breaks Dangerous Ground—By James Jackson Kilpatrick 13
Tax-Paid Food Stamps Went to Strikers—From the Richmond News Leader 14
Private Post Office That Works—By Robert LeFevre 14

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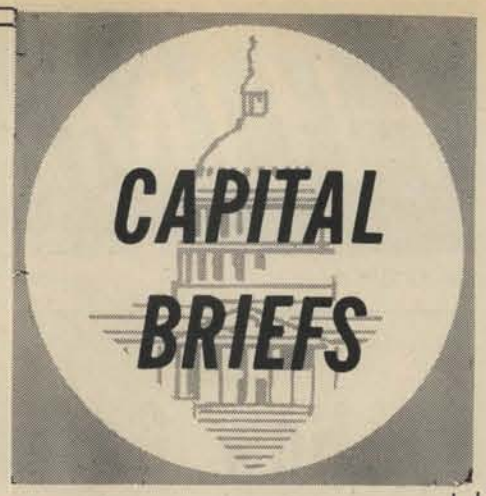

● Here's a major reason why many conservatives are hoping the **Republicans will capture the House** in 1968: Frank Bow (Ohio), whose Americans for Constitutional Action rating is 91 per cent conservative, would replace 46 per center George Mahon (D.-Tex.) as head of the powerful Appropriations Committee; Page Belcher (Okla.), whose ACA rating is also 91 per cent, would chair the Agriculture Committee, now headed by W. R. Poage (D.-Tex.), who sports a 43 per cent conservative record. Even more important, John Byrnes (Wis.) would oust Wilbur Mills (D.-Ark.) as chairman of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee. Mills is often thought to be a frugal man with the taxpayers' dollar, but the ACA divulges that his over-all record is only 30 per cent conservative. Byrnes, on the other hand, has an 88 per cent batting average.

● Another important position that conservatives would like to capture: chairmanship of the House Judiciary Committee. Currently that post is held by arch-liberal **Emanuel Celler**, a Brooklyn Democrat who is notorious for having bottled up or eviscerated crucial legislation dealing with crime, security and prayers. In the event of big GOP gains this November, William McCulloch (Ohio), with an 89 per cent conservative voting record, would replace Manny, a lowly 4 per center.

● Police and security officials who have to protect Mayor **John Lindsay** are telling this story on New York City's chief executive. They say some of those long, publicized walking tours of his, which give Lindsay the image of youth and vigor, are snow jobs on the public. In actuality, they relate, the mayor walks only part of the distance he says he will and then hops into a car which conveniently leaves him off a few blocks from his goal. Then, to effect a vigorous workout, he will loosen his shirt and tie, slightly rumple his hair and work up a little "perspiration" by quickly walking the remaining distance.

● Dr. **Benjamin Spock**, to be tried by the U.S. government for violating its draft laws, plans to raise some form of "Nuremberg" defense on his own behalf and may claim the United States is committing an international crime by participating in the Viet Nam war. Spock's lawyer, as Human Events revealed in the February 10 issue, is Leonard B. Boudin, who has been on Castro Cuba's payroll for at least seven years, according to records filed with the attorney general, is a member of several Communist fronts, including the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and the National Lawyers Guild, has contributed money to candidates identified as Communists and was a sponsor in 1966 of a testimonial dinner for Herbert Aptheker, chief theoretician of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

● LBJ is making a lot of noise about **law and order** during this election year now that he sees it's popular, but his attorney general, Ramsey Clark, still remains opposed to wiretapping in the case of organized crime, still is cool toward any federal anti-riot law and still refuses to do anything about Stokely Carmichael and other revolutionaries who have embraced the philosophy of communism and endorsed the use of guerrilla warfare in America's cities.

● The Agency for International Development (AID), America's chief giveaway program, appears to be immersed in scandal. John G. Bradley, director of the agency's office of security, has been relieved of his duties, pending an investigation. Disclosure of the probe came only one week after it was learned that four other AID officials, one a former aide to Vice President **Hubert Humphrey**, had resigned after being linked with a case involving kickback charges.

● According to the New York Times, LBJ has selected Frank Pace Jr. to head the new **Corporation for Public Broadcasting**, the quasi-private, federally financed "educational" TV operation created by the 1967 Public Broadcasting Act. Pace is best known as President Truman's Budget Bureau director and then secretary for the army, but his management record has a few black marks: while head of General Dynamics Corp., the giant firm lost $425 million.

● **Paul Bethel**, a former Foreign Service officer in Cuba and perhaps the chief American expert on Castro's doings, writes that the evidence that "Havana is subverting our Negro communities is so great as to be ostentatious. 'Black Power' militants who recently returned from Cuba freely walk the streets of the very cities they plan to burn to the ground. And what was in the package H. Rap Brown was lugging out of the Cuban Mission to the U.N.? Money? Sabotage materials?"

● Rep. Charles Chamberlain (R.-Mich.) reports that during January 1968 10 **free world flagships** arrived in North Viet Nam and that nine of these flew the British flag.

● **William Wieland**, the controversial State Department officer who helped persuade Ike to support Fidel Castro's rise to power, has finally retired from the Foreign Service. According to State Department records, Wieland, whose last post was consul general in Melbourne, Australia, is now living in Hollywood, Md.

● CIA Director Richard Helms has told members of the House Appropriations Committee that the recent Communist attacks in Viet Nam were a **severe setback** and that at the present rate of progress the war could last 100 years.

● The **National Guardian**, cited as a Communist publication by congressional committees, has changed some of its editors and switched its name to the Guardian, but the policies remain virtually the same: pro-Communist. Lining the walls of the Guardian office in New York, for example, are pictures of Marx and Lenin and the Cuban revolutionary Ernesto 'Che' Guevara. Its major feature writer is Australian Communist Wilfred Burchett. Another featured columnist is Julius Lester, who accompanied black revolutionary Stokely Carmichael to Castro's guerrilla warfare school in Havana in 1967.

● Fulton Lewis III makes this observation about **LBJ's budget**: "There are several hidden 'Great Society' plums in President Johnson's 'tight' budget for fiscal 1969 ['I have trimmed this budget down to our most absolute needs. . .']. Most notable of these is a provision for $62,000 in federal funds to finance a study of a provocative subject: 'The Social Life of the Blackbird.'"

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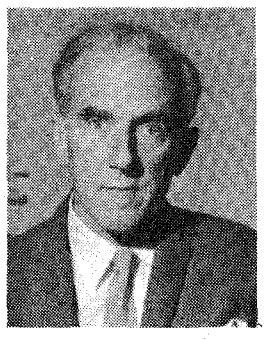
The Felix Greene Primer

The U.S. Congress may never have intended it, but with the aid of the National Defense Education Act (NDEA), educational institutions throughout the country are receiving filmstrips glorifying Red China and are planning to purchase other strips praising North Viet Nam. The strips, considered "visual aids" for the classroom, are based on material filmed and edited by famed Communist apologist Felix Greene.



GREENE

Produced and distributed by the Chicago-based Society for Visual Education, Inc. (SVE), a division of General Precision Equipment, these film strips, according to school authorities, are being partially financed by local schools with funds received under NDEA's Title III. The strips have already begun to cause some controversy.

Parents in the Clark County school system in the state of Washington have started to protest the use of SVE's "China—Cities and City Life." Bill Hughes, a vice chairman of the county school board who opposes its introduction into the classrooms, was startled when he glimpsed the written portion used to describe the filmstrips. "I glanced through the script," he says, "and couldn't believe my eyes. I asked why the soft-sell on communism, why the stress that China is a forward-looking country, why no mention of the atrocities against missionaries, etc?"

A booklet sent out by SVE says the film is for "Intermediate-Junior High-Senior High." "The on-site photographs and original scripts for this filmstrip set," it continues, "were developed by Dr. Felix Greene. The views expressed by Dr. Greene are his own and do not necessarily reflect the point of view of the SVE editors."

There is not the slightest hint in the booklet, however, that Greene is a staunch supporter of communism, has written numerous books and films lauding both Red China and North Viet Nam, is a champion of the Soviet Union and has been lionized in America's Communist and radical press.

While disclaiming any responsibility for the filmstrip's contents, the SVE editors, in fact, stand behind the film when they state: "The objective of this filmstrip is to show and describe, as accurately as possible, the life of the Chinese people behind the Bamboo Curtain."

In actuality, the film strip's accuracy is highly debatable. While refugee and news reports suggest that life is hardly idyllic under Chairman Mao, Felix Greene contends otherwise. Greene's version of China implies that the cities are bustling and the people prospering under communism. New apartments, schools and swimming pools are rapidly being erected and while certain problems exist, they are fast being overcome.

One of Greene's more incredible touches in these filmstrips is to propagate the myth there is freedom of religion in Red China. He conveys this impression by purportedly showing Catholics and Buddhists at prayer. To help foster this notion of religious freedom, he also shows a picture of a supposed "Tibetan student . . . in a Buddhist chapel for students. . . ."

This latter filmstrip is grotesque in its distortion of reality. While Greene suggests that the Tibetans are kindly treated and permitted to worship as they choose, Mao's ruthless suppression of Tibet and Buddhism is one of the more appalling events in history.

The International Commission of Jurists has documented the crimes committed against Tibet. Lowell Thomas Jr., an expert on the region, has written: "What Buchenwald was to the 1940s, Tibet was to the 1950s. The Chinese Reds came into Tibet with a systematic design to obliterate its Buddhist religion. Torture and murder of religious leaders were part of the plan. So were humiliation, degradation and ridicule." Greene, however, does not see fit to spice up some of his strips with descriptions of this kind.

According to SVE, this China film is not the only film of Greene's it is distributing. In the works now is another Greene film on North Viet Nam. This one, too, will be used in the schools—courtesy of the U.S. taxpayer.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS from INSIDE WASHINGTON

Rocky on the Ropes

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's handling of the New York garbage strike has unquestionably set back his soaring hopes of becoming the GOP presidential candidate in 1968. Some pro-Rocky members of Congress have been sadly disillusioned by the governor's actions and across the country editorials have ripped into New York's chief executive.

ROCKEFELLER

The major criticism of Rocky is that he meekly submitted to the demands of an illegally striking garbage union rather than heed Mayor John Lindsay's request to have the National Guard clean up the city's uncollected trash.

The *Wall Street Journal* tagged Rocky's action as "unbelievable." The Chicago *Tribune* bluntly titled its editorial, "New York's Spineless Governor." Chicago's *American* took a similar anti-Rockefeller tack: "Rockefeller collapsed under pressure like a damp doughnut, and the fact is likely to be remembered in the future discussions of him as a presidential candidate."

The pro-Rocky Washington *Evening Star* felt compelled to remark: "For the non-New Yorker, the city's financial problems are of academic interest at best. But the behavior of Gov. Rockefeller in his hour of crisis is of very real concern to a national audience.

"Rockefeller's surrender to the labor leaders—who, as it happens, were among the strongest supporters in his latest race for governor—is certain to raise a number of eyebrows. This will be the more true if he should emerge once again as a presidential candidate."

New York papers, both Democratic and Republican, liberal and conservative, have pasted the governor. The Buffalo *Evening News*, listed as independent-Republican, contended that Rockefeller had "appeased union blackmail and invited other municipal unions everywhere . . . to conduct a strike against the public if their demands aren't met."

The independent New York *Daily News* declared the "Rock" "had choked in the clutch . . . in the face of threats and pressure from city union bosses."

In another editorial, the *News* said: "He might just as well stand on the front steps of the Executive Mansion shouting 'come and get it' for every gravy-hungry boss of a public employes union."

The liberal New York *Post*, which has fawned over the labor unions for years, snapped: "Had Mr. Rockefeller immediately declared his solidarity with the mayor and his readiness to call up the National Guard if all appeals to reason had failed, the union might have been shaken by this united front. Instead, the governor in effect allowed himself to undermine the application of the Taylor Law which he had so vigorously promoted."

The most intense bombardment of the governor, however, has come from the New York *Times*, which has been touting Rocky for the GOP presidential nomination. The *Times* charged Rocky with "political cowardice." "Respect for law and for elected authority," it told its readers, "cannot survive such sabotage by the state's chief executive. The mayor called for a confrontation with lawlessness: the governor opted for the payment of ransom. . . .

"With Americans increasingly concerned over the disintegration of the rule of law at the hands of reckless power blocs, we think what Mr. Rockefeller has done is bad politics as well as bad government."

Rockefeller, say the pros, has actually committed a blunder of strategic importance. Not only has he alienated much of the press and anti-big union conservatives, but he has provoked a fight among liberals by exacerbating his feud with Lindsay.

Columnists Evans and Novak, themselves previous boosters of Rocky, noted that the governor "has put himself in the position of siding with an obscure labor boss against a prominent public official of his own party. Precisely at the moment when by simply maintaining golden silence, Rockefeller was making surprising strikes against conservative opposition in the party nationally, he portrays himself as a party heretic."

Once again, as in 1964, the question arises as to how dependable a Republican is Rockefeller.

Foreign Aid Scandals

Shocking revelations of "waste and corruption" last week pushed the nation's foreign aid program to "the brink of the grave." That was the verdict of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*'s Joseph Goulden and few in the Nation's Capital would disagree.

In a matter of days, top-ranking AID officials were implicated in a major European scandal; the agency's director of security was suspended in connection with another reported scandal; and government probers uncovered voluminous cases of waste and inefficiency.

The State Department's inspector general for foreign assistance turned over to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee more than 50 cases in which the taxpayer was taken. Committee chairman J. W. Fulbright, a long-time AID backer, admitted the report had a "most demoralizing effect" on his support of the program.

Samples:

• In Brazil, U.S.-financed goods were discovered being auctioned at a public warehouse "unbeknownst to the aid mission."

• In the Dominican Republic, aid funds financed the importation of champagne glasses and gourmet foods. AID is belatedly seeking to reclaim $130,000 spent on such items.

• In Argentina, crates of tool kits, earmarked for Paraguay, rotted on Buenos Aires docks for almost a decade.

• In Peru, the street-lighting system in a housing project had not been turned on since the dedication ceremony. Although the houses were wired for electricity, they were never connected to the street.

But these scandals were almost the least of AID's problems. Four top officials, including Assistant Director Herbert J. Waters, a protege of Vice President Hubert Humphrey, have resigned rather than answer questions about a burgeoning scandal involving a Belgian contractor. The contractor is alleged to have shelled out some $250,000 in bribe and the "sexual

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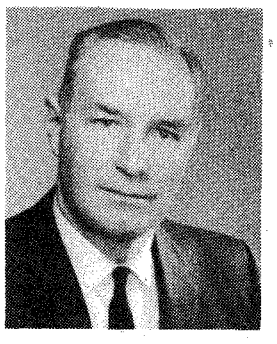
favors of a Belgian secretary" are also reported involved.

AID's security chief, John G. Bradley, was suspended last week pending the outcome of an inquiry into falsified travel vouchers. Charges are being prepared for the Civil Service Commission.

Nor are AID's problems likely to end soon. At least three congressional committees are readying full-scale probes of the agency, and the Justice Department, FBI and General Accounting Office are chasing down assorted "leads."

Our Man at NATO

Diplomatic experts in the Capitol have raised their eyebrows at the recent appointment of the controversial Harlan Cleveland as America's ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Brussels, Belgium.



CLEVELAND

Cleveland, it is recalled, has been a chief architect of the State Department's soft-on-Communists policies. And some veteran NATO observers are wondering if there might not be a connection between Cleveland's selection in October of last year and NATO's strong resolution in December to cozy up to the Communist countries in Europe.

Under Cleveland's ambassadorship, the U.S. has approved a NATO report claiming that the Soviet program of "peaceful coexistence" has "changed the nature" of the East-West confrontation and that each ally "should play its full part in promoting an improvement in relations with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe."

Veteran anti-Communists roundly dispute the thesis that the nature of the Soviet threat has appreciably changed, particularly in view of recent and energetic Soviet efforts to promote violent aggression in Viet Nam, Korea and in the Middle East.

But they are not surprised that Cleveland would promote or endorse such a theory, judging from his previous positions and material related in the explosive brief filed by Otto Otepka before the State Department and the Civil Service Commission. (See *Human Events*, Dec. 23, 1967, and Feb. 17, 1968.)

According to the brief, Cleveland apparently had little regard for tough security measures. As assistant secretary of state for International Organization Affairs in 1962, for example, he had recommended Irving Swerdlow for a position in the State Department despite the fact that Swerdlow had "been dismissed as a security risk by the Mutual Security Agency, and that the top security officer in the agency had commented that 'Swerdlow's security file was one of the rottenest he had ever seen.'" Cleveland not only persuaded the department to appoint Swerdlow anyway, but he then apparently began to ask if it would be possible for the government to re-employ Alger Hiss, despite Hiss' perjury conviction for denying a role in a Soviet espionage ring.

Cleveland's myopia toward security procedures was almost congenital, the brief implies. In late 1962 Cleveland personally selected eight members of an Advisory Committee on International Organizations and then demanded that normal security procedures be waived on each of the men. Otepka objected, primarily because three proposed members who had served on the personal staff of Alger Hiss were convinced that Hiss wasn't even a security risk.

The advisory committee was established with Cleveland's selections, anyway, and came up with a draft report recommending the scrapping of security procedures for American employes at the United Nations. Otepka claimed this draft version, which he later helped to scuttle, coincided with views of both Hiss, and one Leonard B. Boudin, a pro-Communist apologist who at that time was receiving legal fees from Fidel Castro.

Such is the background of America's chief representative to NATO, long considered our major bulwark against Soviet aggression in Europe.

Otepka Men Win Out

Congress and the press last week revealed that they can still exert some influence over the executive branch of government when they have a mind to. Responding to a publicity blitz by the press and indignant cries from several lawmakers, the State Department last week ended the exile of two veteran security officers who, since November 1965, have been confined to a condemned, rat-infested government building that is scheduled to be torn down.

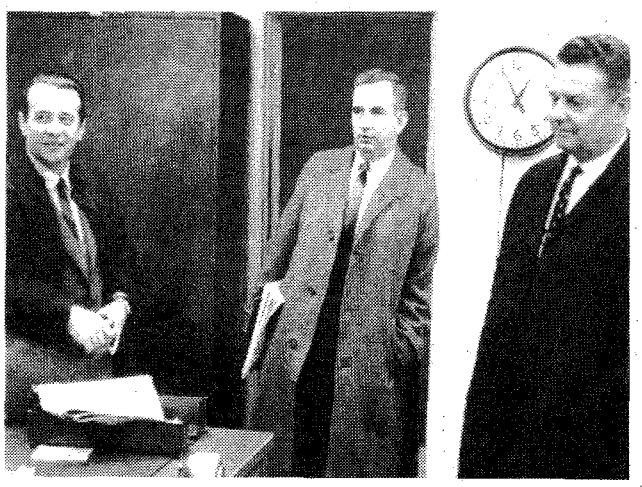
Exile ended for Harry Hite, 42, and Ed Burkhardt, 44, when they were tendered apologies and handed new assignments in the State Department's main headquarters less than a block away. Hite and Burkhardt had been banished from the mainstream of department activities about four years ago after testifying in behalf of their former boss Otto Otepka—the controversial security officer originally fired for speaking out against his superiors.

They were sent to the almost-abandoned building back in 1965 and had been given no work assignment at all since October 1966 until their rescue last week. Their secretary left when she found a dead mouse in the wastebasket. For more than three years, Hite and Burkhardt didn't even have a performance rating despite Civil Service regulations requiring one each year.

But their circumstances changed abruptly last week after a story by Williard Edwards describing their plight appeared in the Chicago *Tribune*. Following that, Congress rolled into action. Chairman James Eastland of the Judiciary Committee telegrammed Secretary of State Dean Rusk urging him to personally investigate the "working conditions" of the two men and demanding "an immediate explanation and remedial treatment."

The Senate Internal Security subcommittee then released a report declaring that Hite, a veteran of 20 years in government service, and Burkhardt, with 26 years, had been subjected to a "Chinese-torture type of system." Rep. H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa) said "Heads should roll" and "the first man to go should be Secretary Rusk himself."

When Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.) began to limber up, the department clearly panicked. Williams said he would give the State Department 72 hours to restore the rights of the two men and rescue



State Department employes Hite (left) and Burkhardt chat with the man they supported, Otto Otepka (at right). Congressional pressure and press publicity forced the State Department to give the two men meaningful assignments.

them from "the State Department's isolation ward." If no action was taken, he pledged, he would, through a Senate resolution, seek to fire those responsible for "an incredible outrage."

Disclosing that he and Gross had actually personally inspected the condemned building, Williams told his colleagues:

"I invite the entire Senate and the Washington press to visit this junk-filled, deserted building. After a long search, I found these two men hidden in a corner office. They have had no work assignments since October 1966, and their repeated requests for work have been ignored.

"These two men are being isolated and penalized solely because they testified truthfully in the Otepka case. Three other employes testified falsely and were rewarded. They were taken care of. But these two men sit twiddling their thumbs in an old abandoned warehouse because they told the truth."

After Williams' declaration of outrage and threats of reprisals, the department moved quickly to recall Burkhardt and Hite from exile. Just how long the department will treat them fairly remains to be seen.

Smith Pulls an 'Acheson'

Surprised at the apparent metamorphosis of Dean Acheson in recent years, conservative Washingtonians are nearly as startled by the change in newsman Howard K. Smith. Once considered a knee-jerk liberal—he was the reporter who put Alger Hiss on TV to comment on the character of Richard Nixon—Smith these days has been zinging some of the high priests of liberalism in his news columns, including such pundits as Walter Lippmann.

SMITH

In a recent column in the Washington *Evening Star*, Smith caused more eyebrows to be raised as he launched into a quiet attack on the Supreme Court and the liberal's attitude toward violence.

"No one has praised the present Supreme Court more than this writer," Smith wrote. "But I wonder if it has not bound us to rules for apprehending criminals that ensure an increase of barbarism rather than of civilization—rules that victimize man rather than liberate him?

"Has not the result been a loss of faith in the law as families, black and white, hoard arms for self-protection?. . . "

Smith also took issue with those who frantically urge the curbing of American power when dealing with foreign aggressors. "President Truman," Smith averred, "launched the general policy of zealous restraint and all Presidents have followed him. But has not restraint been excessive? Surely forceful action at the Bay of Pigs would have solved a problem, while President Kennedy's restraint in fact led to a worse and more dangerous crisis in which he had to turn very firm indeed to surmount it.

"Has President Johnson's extreme restraint in Viet Nam appeased the apostles of restraint at home and won support for us abroad? It has not. At intervals, the President has ordered lulls in the bombing eight times. The North Vietnamese response in each case was to escalate. The response of the critics has been to intensify their campaign for lulls.

"The President refused to declare war lest it lead to hysteria and a loss of control over events. But might it not have been wiser to declare war, mobilize the nation, and thus be able to raise taxes enough . . . to win. . . ?

"In the Korean War, would it not have been wiser to mobilize the force to drive through North Korea and halt at the Chinese border? Would it not have told the Chinese that we have the power to beat them, but have no designs on their country? Would it not have obliterated the possibility of crisis like the one over the *Pueblo* and the Communist assassination raids into Seoul? . . .

" . . . [W]e are setting ourselves ideal and humane rules that can apply only to a near perfect world. Our rules tell the criminal at home and abroad that we are an easy mark. In their places and with their motivations, I too would take advantage of it."

• *Rep. Edith Green (D.-Ore.) has prepared a blistering attack on the new Office of Economic Opportunity guidelines, set down ostensibly to carry out Mrs. Green's amendment added to last year's poverty bill. The Green amendment was designed to allow locally elected officials, rather than independent groups, run the OEO programs. But the new guidelines apparently flout Congress' will in this regard.*

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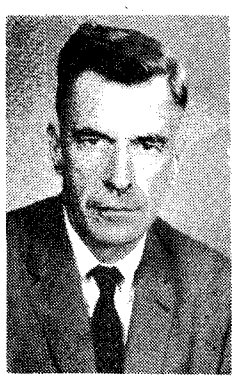
POLITICS '68

ADA SPLINTERS

The most publicized break-up since Frank and Mia occurred last week when the Americans for Democratic Action called it quits with the regular Democratic party organization. The ADA left its long-time beau and ran off with a "scarlet woman," anti-Viet Nam presidential candidate Sen. **Eugene McCarthy.** The Democratic regulars and their 1968 candidate, Lyndon Johnson, were left in the cold, wondering where their support would now come from. It was the end of 21 years of wedded bliss.

The ADA-LBJ divorce had been anticipated (see Human Events, Feb. 3, 1968, page 5) and the division had been building with every escalation of the Viet Nam war. With such vocal "doves" as **John Kenneth Galbraith** (ADA chairman), **Arthur Schlesinger Jr.** and **Joseph Rauh** among the most powerful ADA leaders opposing Johnson, it



GALBRAITH

SCHLESINGER

was suspected that the organization's traditional strong support of Democratic presidential nominees might be absent in 1968. Sure enough, when the ADA National Board met in Washington last week it debated Viet Nam and presidential endorsements all day, then voted 65 to 47 to go with McCarthy. (Technically, the May ADA convention could overrule the board's action, but this is considered very unlikely.)

The ADA board members, said the group's resolution on the matter, "welcome and endorse the candidacy of Sen. Eugene McCarthy. In their view, if one stands up for an idea, one must also stand up for the man who espouses it." The resolution also contained a "freedom of choice" clause, permitting ADA members to stick with LBJ with no fear of recrimination.

The most immediate result of the ADA action was to place several politically powerful men in very awkward, embarrassing situations. Presidential adviser **John P. Roche,** a former ADA chairman, quickly resigned from the organization, saying, "I don't go on trips into political Disneyland." Attention then turned to Vice President **Hubert Humphrey**, an ADA founder in 1947 who was still thought to be a member; when pressed on what Humphrey's action would be, a spokesman for the vice president admitted that HHH had quietly allowed his membership to lapse when he was elected in 1964, although, said the spokesman, "We've not said much about it."

When **Howard Samuels** was appointed under secretary of commerce in 1967, he did not resign from ADA—as had Cabinet officials Orville Freeman and Robert Weaver. Samuels even kept a spot on the group's National Board. But now, a Commerce official explained to Human Events, Samuels will send a letter of protest to the ADA and quit the organization; Samuels did not take public action, the aide continued, because "it would only give credence to something he doesn't want to publicize anymore."

Others who resigned from the ADA in protest over the McCarthy endorsement included **Leon Keyserling,** economist and head of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisors, and Rep. **Henry Gonzalez,** a Texas Democrat close to LBJ.

Among those politicos conspicuous for failing to leave ADA were Sen. **Wayne Morse,** the anti-Viet Nam Oregon Democrat running for re-election this year, and Representatives **Don Edwards** (Calif.) and **Robert Kastenmeier,** two prominent House "doves."

Another faction caught in a quandary with the public ADA-McCarthy liaison was **organized labor,** long the bulwark—in terms of money and manpower—of the liberal organization. At the time of the McCarthy endorsement there were nine labor leaders on the ADA National Board, three unionists were ADA vice chairmen and the director of AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department, Jack Conway, doubled as chairman of the ADA's Executive Committee. In arguing against the pro-McCarthy action, several of these liberal laborites sought to convince the dump-LBJ forces that their action would most likely split the long-time liberal-labor coalition; the AFL-CIO had pledged itself to back both LBJ and his Viet Nam policy, they argued, and an ADA move in the opposite direction would cost the organization most of its vital labor support.

With the McCarthy endorsement, three union leaders—**I.W. Abel** of the Steelworkers, **Joseph Beirne** of the Communications Workers and **Louis Stulberg** of the Ladies' Garment Workers—resigned from the ADA board, taking with them the support of their large unions.

Other labor representatives, however, chose to remain, even though they are expected to support President Johnson in '68. These included UAW boss Walter Reuther and his brother Victor, IUD director Conway, former ILGWU president David Dubinsky and Ralph Helstein, head of the Packinghouse Workers and a member of the AFL-CIO's Executive Council. Despite the decision by these prominent labor officials to stick with ADA, labor spokesmen still maintained the McCarthy endorsement will result in **"political warfare"** between the AFL-CIO and ADA.

But such predictions may be premature. ADA was formed in 1947 to thwart Henry Wallace from attracting responsible liberals to his suicidal third-party presidential bid; the new group's avowed purpose was to battle for liberalism within the Democratic party. As displeased with Harry Truman as it is today with Lyndon Johnson, the ADA in 1948 first supported the then-unaligned Gen. Dwight Eisenhower for the Democratic presidential nomination; when Ike declined, it turned to Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas and finally ended up supporting Truman. Since that time ADA has backed all the party's presidential candidates.

Therefore, although the ADA-LBJ marriage appears on the rocks, a **reconciliation** should not be ruled out. But any such action depends on an array of unpredictable factors—McCarthy's fate in the primaries, the identity of the Republican nominee, the course of events in Viet Nam. For now all the regular Democrats and Lyndon Johnson have to look forward to is a raucous, publicly contested separation, never a very pleasant sight. Perhaps the May ADA convention should be held in Reno.

LAIRD AND ROCKY

Is House Republican strategist Melvin Laird (R.-Wis.), usually considered a conservative, attempting to seduce Republicans into supporting **Nelson Rockefeller** as the GOP presidential nominee? This is the intriguing question many Capitol Hill insiders have been asking for the past several weeks.

LAIRD

They note that Laird, chairman of the 1964 GOP platform committee, has lately acquired the habit of speaking kindly of Rockefeller, referring frequently to his supposed **vote-getting abilities.** They also note the Wisconsin lawmaker's stand on **Viet Nam**, which coincides with the position of prominent liberal Republicans who are pushing for a Rockefeller candidacy.

Though couching his pronouncements in conservative rhetoric, Laird can **"outdove" Sen. Eugene McCarthy** with his calls for direct negotiations with the Viet Cong and his trumpeting for a South Vietnamese coalition government.

Laird's apparent efforts on behalf of Rockefeller have even tantalized such a left-leaning group as the **National Committee for an Effective Congress** (NCEC), whose main aim in life is to transform both major parties into engines of liberalism.

A recent 12-page pamphlet put out by the NCEC advances this thesis: Rockefeller is the best GOP presidential prospect; conservative Republicans (particularly those in the House) control the nominating apparatus and party power levers; for Rocky to succeed, he must win over these **conservative "power brokers"**; and the pragmatic Laird could be the key to doing this.

Happily hinting that Laird may be **deftly shifting** his foreign and domestic positions to pave the way for a Rockefeller candidacy, the NCEC notes that "the real sinews" of power in the House are in Laird's hands. And both Laird and some fellow conservatives, the NCEC theorizes, may wish to take a chance on capturing the House by supporting a candidate "whose approach to human and fiscal problems is extremely heretical to the Old Guard."

Is the NCEC correct? Many politicos on Capitol Hill are awaiting an answer to that question from Mr. Laird.

• One argument NCEC puts forth for a Rockefeller presidential nomination is pure bosh. That is that **Rocky's coattails** would sweep in dozens of new GOP House seats, including 15 in the Northeast alone. It quotes a "leading Brooklyn Democrat" as saying of New York state: "We'd certainly lose the marginal Democrats upstate, and give up perhaps a total of seven seats in New York." In 1966, while Rockefeller was gaining re-election as governor, six freshman Democratic representatives were victorious in marginal seats that had been Republican before 1964.

WALLACE

All of a sudden liberal Democrats are waking up to the possible implications of George Wallace's third-party presidential bid, writes the Washington Post's perceptive political columnist, David Broder. Previously, writes Broder, Democrats "were inclined to view the Wallace bid with some complacency and even smugness," thinking he was only "a Republican problem," but all that has changed.

WALLACE

Broder notes these realizations as the cause for the Democrats' new-found concern:

• That any future Wallace gains could be at the **expense of LBJ.** Wallace is already assured of the Deep South states that went for Goldwater in '64 and probably, without Wallace, would go GOP again, Broder argues; therefore, future gains will most likely come from among otherwise pro-Democrat voters in the Northern big cities.

• Wallace's vote in these **Northern areas** could greatly increase this year. Broder notes that Wallace's national popularity doubled during 1967—from 6 to 12 per cent; if it doubles again in '68, it will hurt Lyndon Johnson badly.

• Wallace is establishing a power base from which to launch a campaign for the **1972 Democratic presidential nomination.** In constructing his third-party national machine—all the while remaining a Democrat in Alabama, where he is expected to run for governor again in 1970—Wallace is, in effect, putting together an organization which could win him Democratic primary victories in '72; looking to the next presidential year, says Broder, Wallace sees the liberal vote splitting between Bobby Kennedy and Hubert Humphrey, with the Alabamian running off with all the conservative votes—and the nomination.

While presenting a bona fide dilemma for Lyndon Johnson, the Wallace '68 candidacy has **added implications for the GOP**, according to Broder. Not only will he draw votes from the presidential candidate in the South, but he will most likely be a drain on Republican hopes to recapture the House of Representatives. The calculation of GOP strategists, writes Broder, "is that the South must furnish at least one-third of the **31 additional seats** the Republicans need to overturn Democratic control of the House. . . ." With Wallace pulling votes away from the GOP presidential aspirant, Broder notes, the party's congressional candidates will suffer also. Thus, he concludes, Wallace hurts the GOP in "its prospects both for the White House and for a majority in the House of Representatives."

And the upshot of this sort of thinking among Republican and Democratic pros is that George Wallace, according to Broder, "is looming taller and taller in Washington's nightmares."

ROCKEFELLER

A handful of **Nelson Rockefeller's** New Hampshire supporters have committed themselves to go all-out in launching a write-in drive for their candidate in the state's March 12 GOP presidential primary. Over the personal objections of the New York governor, New Hampshirite John Beckett, an assistant budget direct under Eisenhower, has pledged to raise money, build a small organization and draw written votes for Rocky. "We are in this absolutely for keeps," Beckett says with conviction.

Whether Beckett sticks to his word or bows to Rockefeller's demands to cease and desist, the write-in drive has the backers of Michigan's George Romney up in arms. "This is a severe body blow," says one Romney aide in the state, "and has clearly got to result in a major reaction from Rockefeller. He has got to squelch this right away and for good."

As the Romney camp views the Nutmeg State situation, their candidate is beginning to "shake loose some of Nixon's support" and there is now a large chunk of "undecided" voters. A pro-Rockefeller campaign, they feel, will only confuse these voters and cost Romney time, energy and voter strength. Remembering Henry Cabot Lodge's last-minute write-in victory in the 1964 New Hampshire primary, Romney's advisers are putting the heat on Rockefeller to stamp out this latest effort on his behalf—hard and fast.

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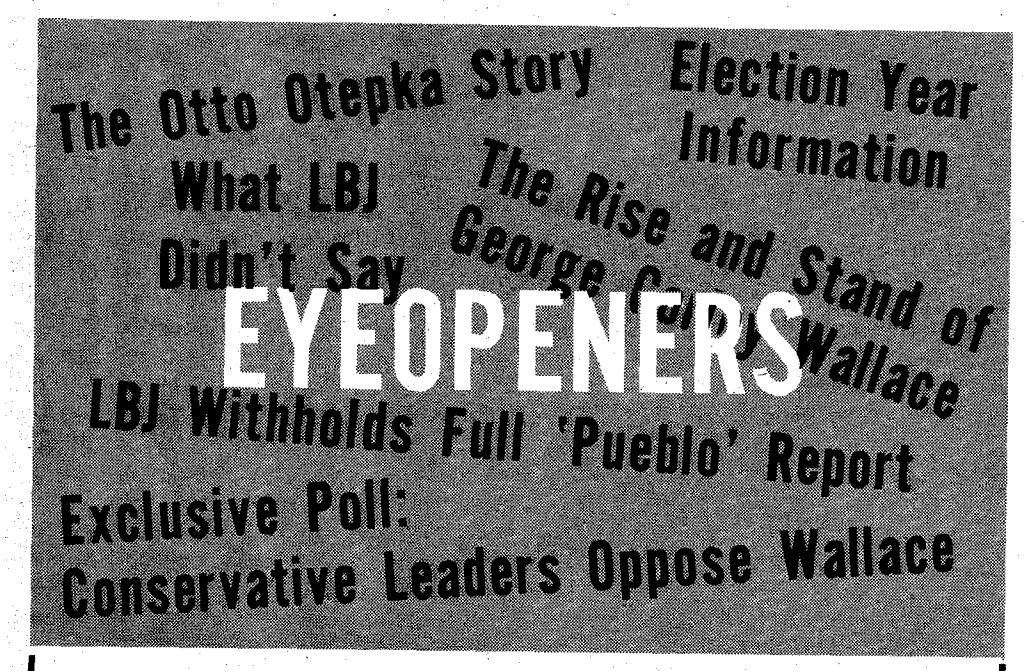

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The Higher Education

By MORRIE RYSKIND

If I at times fault the Academy, it is not because I have no regard for the teaching profession. After all, I married a first-grade teacher and am now able, thanks to her unfailing patience, to read without moving my lips.

Yet I would be derelict not to note that some current Academy spokesmen—those who pretend to speak for all educators because they speak more loudly— seem to be direct descendants of the late Baron von Munchausen. Between the facts and their depiction of them lies a credibility gap rivaling even that established by our present Administration.

I do not make that comparison lightly, especially since Foggy Bottom's attempt to picture Hanoi's recent attack on Saigon as really a moral victory for us. That is almost as though Churchill had proclaimed Dunkirk a glorious triumph for Britain. One more victory like that and we may have to shut up shop.

But do not discount the Academy fictioneers, who use the same tactics, if inversely. To hear them tell it, they've never had a victory and the billions poured out to them have been barely enough to keep body and soul alive. And, though the act is palpably hammy, I do not deny its effectiveness.

Get this extract—not from the editorials, but from the front page of our Los Angeles liberal paper—under the headline, "UC, State Colleges Hit Hard by Reagan's Cuts, Rejections," and then compare it with the facts:

"Gov. Reagan's second state budget has again dealt severe financial blows to the University of California and the state colleges.

"UC's request for $311 million . . . has been cut 10 per cent to $280.3 million. The colleges' request of $243 million has been knocked down 8 per cent to $224.3 million.

"UC asked for $80 million in building funds, and the governor has recommended only $44.8 million. The colleges asked for $108 million and the governor recommends only $45.5 million.

"His recommendation for a 7.5 per cent increase for state college professors is less than half of the 16.8 per cent requested."

And so on, ad nauseam. Now, what clearly underlies this slanted reporting is the subliminal suggestion that any figure the profs ask is untouchable, and that any cut in it is unforgivable.

The facts are that Reagan submitted a budget totaling a hefty $5.7 billion, and that the lion's share of this prodigious outlay—39.6 per cent—goes to education.

To give the Academy more is to cut down on other necessary state functions, obviously. Reagan's budget puts aside $216 million for local property tax relief for the goose that lays most of the golden eggs, but some teachers have already demanded that this money go to them.

Speaking of which, my house taxes are now about four times those when I bought my home 30 years ago—and that is typical. This has created an immense bread-and-butter problem for many widows who, deprived of their husband's earnings, can no longer maintain the homes they had thought would shelter them in their declining years and so have been forced to sell and move to strange neighborhoods.

I realize this disruption does not concern the Academy, which has more cultural fish to fry. Here are some items, however, that may concern Californians who pay the Academy wages.

UC has bought a chancellor's home for $300,000. Now nobody wants a chancellor to be housed in the ghetto, but it is possible a decent dwelling could have been had for half that amount.

And one local instructor in history teaches his students that the Founding Fathers were brigands and ruthless exploiters.

And the head of the UCLA philosophy department, irked that a meeting he arranged for "Black Power" advocates attracted only a few, said that such apathy justified taking to the streets and burning a few cities.

I think, in a pinch, the Academy could tighten its belt and live on Reagan's pittance, even if it had to do without such teachers. And, if a tax budget of $5.7 billion isn't a pinch, I don't know what is.

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□ □ □

DOLLAR SYMBOLIC?—"Many persons will sympathize with the art judgment of Sen. Karl Mundt, who contends that the back of the dollar bill is 'an archaic monstrosity.' Sen. Mundt suggests that the present design on the back of the dollar be replaced with a drawing of Mt. Rushmore because the portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Lincoln are the 'type of symbolism that our people understand.' Without wandering into the thicket of art judgment, we respectfully suggest to the senator his efforts are in vain. If the present trend of inflation continues the whole dollar will become symbolism before Congress can get his bill through committee."—From the San Diego *Union*

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'Massive Action' and Sabotage Outlined

Presidential Commission Studies Militants' 'Battle Plans'

By PAUL SCOTT

The "battle plans" of black militants being studied by President Johnson's Commission on Civil Disorders are as foreboding for America as those captured from the Viet Cong in advance of their recent "terror attacks" against cities in South Viet Nam.

These documents, now being circulated openly among black militant and Communist groups in the country, call for the creation of conditions for revolution and guerrilla warfare in major U.S. cities this year by the disruption of all types of public services.

The strategy provides for "massive action and propaganda campaigns" to convince both dwellers of the ghettos and persons living in the suburbs that "government on every level is ineffectual and helpless to act."

As an integral part of this campaign, black militant groups are being urged to "take control or form neighborhood organizations or institutions" in order to obtain funds for their "action programs" from the federal government, foundations and national church organizations.

Commission members are particularly interested in one document being circulated by Stokely Carmichael, the pro-Castro militant, and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

It bluntly states that "the insurrections last July have done what everyone in America for 30 years had thought impossible; mass action has convulsed the society and brought normal government to a halt. . . .

"Militant blacks have stolen the center stage from the liberal elite, which is to say that the old order has been shattered," the document continues. "It is at once obvious that the period of greatest danger is just beginning in America."

Another of the Carmichael documents outlines how the so-called moderate and front groups are to be used to protect black militants and create chaos, stating:

"These groups will be used to demand that the huge amounts of money necessary for reconstruction of the cities be made available to neighborhood institutions as they emerge.

"They should insist that under no conditions should the local police, state militia or federal forces be permitted to act like a conquering army. They should respond to any looting by calling for a 'free merchandise day,' throwing open the stores, and having the government reimburse the merchants.

"They should continue to demand for an immediate end to the Viet Nam war, which would release the money needed for the reconstruction of the cities."

Even more explosive than those documents is one prepared by Robert F. Williams, a fugitive from North Carolina now living in Red China. It provides for the formation of "a tightly organized and highly mobile underground guerrilla force."

This document, circulated among black militant leaders since early January, makes no secret of the eventual objective, stating:

"The American economy and its delicate and automated society cannot withstand any sustained and violent dislocation. Massive violent disruption would set off a chain reaction that would fragment the entire nation and usher in an all-consuming state of anarchy. Out of the ashes of anarchy and chaos, a new order would be constructed."

As a starter, Williams says, there must be formed a "welfare corps" and "an efficient intelligence network" to prepare the way.

Mission of the "welfare corps" would be to disrupt government functions, train agitators, provide care for those injured in riots and demonstrations, and raise funds to provide legal assistance "before the legal system is completely paralyzed."

The "intelligence network" would link up all black militant organizations throughout the country. It would also be used to set up control units that would gather and stockpile weapons for guerrillas.

Most alarming part of Williams' "battle plans" calls for organizing of clandestine "fire teams." Their mission is described in these chilling terms:

"The most aggressive and irrepressible arm of the over-all organization would be the fire teams. They would work in complete secrecy and would be totally divorced in the organizational sense from the main bodies of defense and other forces. They would enjoy complete autonomy. The group's only tangible loyalty to them would be in time of distress.

"The fire teams' mission would be sabotage. Hundreds of these groups would be organized throughout America. These teams would consist of from three to four persons. They would know only the members of their immediate team. They would not identify with the civil rights movement and would appear to be apathetic and even Uncle Toms.

"They would oftentimes masquerade as superpatriots and be more than willing, in a deceptive way, to cooperate with the police. There would be no official meetings and discussions, only emergency calls and sudden missions."

One of the sabotage tasks of these teams, the setting of strategic fires, was described as follows:

"While unsparingly setting the torch to everything that belongs to the enemy in the cities, these teams would not neglect the rural countryside. Fires would be started in the rich timber resources and among crops and in rural factories."

Stokely Carmichael, at right, meets with other SNCC bigwigs shortly after Carmichael was installed as the new SNCC head in 1966. From left are James Forman, Cleveland Sellers and Mrs. Clifford Robinson.

Public hearings, scheduled to begin in late February before the Senate Permanent Investigating subcommittee, are expected to show that a number of the "fire teams" operated in the Detroit and Newark riots last summer.

In future, President Johnson wants requests for federal troops to control civil disturbances and riots to come from state legislatures rather than governors.

Only in cases where the legislatures are not in session and cannot be convened in time for emergency action are the requests to come directly from governors.

That's the new procedure outlined by Vice President Hubert Humphrey in a memorandum his office is circulating to state and city authorities.

Titled "Riot, Disorder and Crowd Control Assistance," it states:

"If local authorities are unable to control a civil disturbance, the federal government can make military resources available. A request for such assistance should originate from the legislature of the state concerned or from the governor when the legislature cannot be convened, and should be made directly to the President.

"Local officials desiring further information on this type of assistance should contact the vice president's office, the commander of the nearest military installation or the local U.S. attorney."

Aides of Humphrey report the new procedures are the outgrowth of last summer's Detroit riots and the disagreement between President Johnson and Michigan Gov. George Romney on the timing and use of federal troops.

Both Romney and Administration officials have been invited to testify about the disagreement during the coming Senate Permanent Investigating subcommittee's hearings on the riots.

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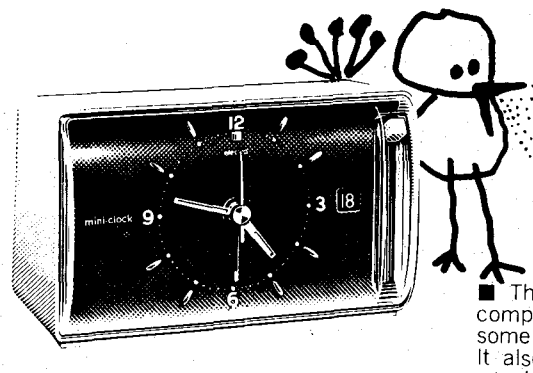

■ They're the same people who don't mind living with "the approximate" time or walking into a Five-and-Dime every six months to buy another new $8.95 wind-up alarm clock.

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Special Interview with Adm. Arleigh Burke

Could the Viet Nam War Be Won in Six Weeks?

By ELIAS DEMETRACOPOULOS

(In the following interview, one of America's most distinguished military experts, Adm. Arleigh Burke, gives his outspoken opinions on the Viet Nam war, the Pueblo *incident and other vital matters. Adm. Burke was chief of Naval Operations for an unprecedented three terms, from 1955 to 1961. The questions were put to him by Elias Demetracopoulos, who was the foremost political editor in Greece until the junta seized power there. He has reported from Athens and from Washington for the North American Newspaper Alliance since 1950.)*

Q. How do you view the events of the last few days in Viet Nam?

A. First, the North Vietnamese may have started this last attack, thinking that they could gain a military victory and drive us out of there by strictly military operations. If that is true, they are going to be seriously disappointed. They aren't going to be able to do it.

Another possibility is that the North Vietnamese may have launched this attack at this time in order to create, in the mind of the United States people, doubt as to whether or not this war that we are fighting is worth the effort that it is going to take and that perhaps they could increase our concern enough to cause us to withdraw from South Viet Nam. They would achieve their aims that way.

Or another possibility is that they wanted to influence the elections in the United States this year. They perhaps feel that if they attacked cities as well as our troops and caused us a lot of trouble, by combat, and sprung a lot of surprises in South Viet Nam, that perhaps we would get disheartened and perhaps elect a President and a Congress who would want to withdraw or at least accept a stalemate there. This would give North Viet Nam what they wanted in that area.

There is another possibility, perhaps, that all they wanted to do was to create an atmosphere so that they could gain what they want in subsequent negotiations. Perhaps they feel that if they had a great military upset in South Viet Nam and then suggested negotiations they would gain effective control of South Viet Nam by negotiations rather easily.

Nobody in this country knows exactly why they started this attack. It might be a combination of all three of the reasons I just gave. What might happen now is that, after this present attack is contained—when they are driven back, and after they have lost the tremendous number of men that they will have lost—they might fall back and regroup for another surprise attack.

They may do what they did with the French years ago—regroup and gather new forces and start preparing for another attack two or three years from now. Or they might continue the present attack, not, probably, at the present level, but continue harassment and heckling to make sure that we are always on the defensive. Or they might actually offer to negotiate, again in the belief that they could gain more at the negotiating table than they could gain on the battlefield.

They might actually offer to negotiate. I don't think that they will, but they might.

Q. Are you optimistic or pessimistic at this moment?

A. Neither.

Q. What is the United States not *doing, in your opinion,* to win in a decisive and quick way?

A. Well, it is much more difficult to do this now than it would have been a few years ago, because the war has gradually escalated—slowly—so that the advantages we would have gained by striking hard with all our power have not been fully gained.

There are still things that we should do, I think, in order to keep the Communists from controlling all of Southeast Asia. The object of war is to convince the enemy that no matter what he does he cannot achieve his purposes. In this case this means that the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong have to be convinced that, no matter what they do, they cannot take over South Viet Nam.

Now, we haven't been able to convince them, I think, because we have escalated gradually. We have reacted to each of the North Vietnamese aggressions, each one of their actions, with just about enough power to counter their action. We have replied to their initiative. We have not exercised much initiative on our own part.

Our people have fought gallantly and very well on the battlefield, but the enemy usually starts the battles. He determines the place, the timing. The whole business has been under the initiative of the enemy.

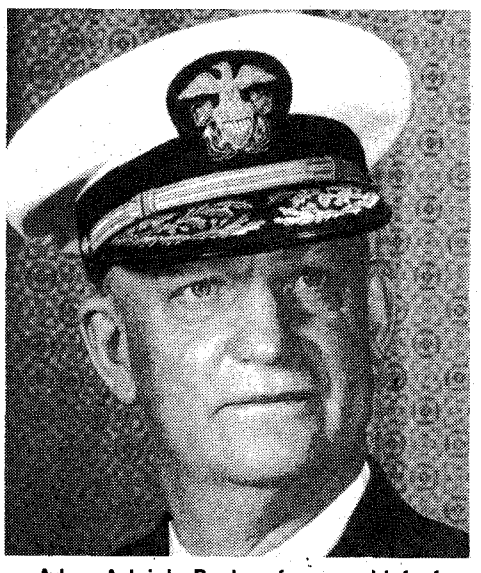
What can we do now? As I say, it is much more difficult now. We have instituted a great many self-restraints on our operations. I personally believe that we should blockade. I believe that we should knock out the docks at Haiphong. I believe that we should stop the supplies coming in to North Viet Nam. I believe that we should not guarantee that we will not cause the overthrow of the North Vietnamese government. Indeed, I think that we should destroy the North Vietnamese government system.

I would not rule out invasion of North Viet Nam in some places. We should not occupy the country, but we should do everything we can to stop the supplies coming into North Viet Nam and from there to South Viet Nam. We should give them something to think about and make it necessary for them to react to our initiative.

I think, too, that we should exercise the right of hot pursuit which we have discussed with Cambodia for the last six months. I don't think much has come of those discussions. When enemy forces are based in a foreign land and attack our forces, we should go after them. This is necessary even though that land is presumably neutral. So far Cambodia, for example, has proclaimed neutrality but has permitted the Communists to conduct war operations against the United States from bases in Cambodia.

There is one question that is always brought up. That is, "Isn't it possible that this will bring the Red Chinese into the war?" Of course that is possible. It's always possible. Anytime the Red Chinese want to enter this war, all they have to do is enter it. We haven't any control over that at all. But I think that the probability of their entering the war is much less if we demonstrate that we do not intend to let the North Vietnamese take control of South Viet Nam.

I would be meticulous about not doing anything to attack the Red Chinese directly. I would not enter Red Chinese waters, I would not fly over their territory, I would stay out of Red China and let them make the decision as to whether they wanted to initiate a war against us. I don't think they will make the decision to do so, but they might. If they make that decision, it will be on the basis that they



Adm. Arleigh Burke, former chief of Naval Operations, points out several moves that could be made to shorten the Viet Nam war.

intend to enter the war at the time that it appears the North Vietnamese cannot win it by themselves. Now once they have made that decision we have only one of two courses of action open to us.

Either we succumb and let the North Vietnamese take over South Viet Nam, or we prevent them from taking over, with the gamble that the Red Chinese intend to come in when they are convinced we will defeat the North Vietnamese. We will have to fight them anyway, sooner or later.

I don't think that there is a great possibility of the Red Chinese coming in. I think that there will be protests, of course.

Q. So, under the present circumstances, do you think that the invasion of North Viet Nam will be to the best interest of the United States?

A. I wouldn't invade right now, but I would send a landing force every once in awhile into North Viet Nam to cut off the lines of supplies and then perhaps re-embark them. Perhaps I would stay in some places. Where, when, how and whether this should be done should be the decision of the military commander on the spot. I don't think it can be made back here. I would give the local commander authority to do so when and if he believes it desirable.

Q. In this connection, do you believe that the war in North Viet Nam can be won, let us say, in a period of six weeks?

A. Well, it may be possible to win this war in a fairly short time, but in order to do that we would have to do things that really convince the enemy we mean business. Our own people would have to be convinced of that, too. I think we should declare war. I think we should mobilize, that we should call up all our reserves. I think we should put our economic system on a wartime basis.

I also think we should not preclude the possibility of using nuclear tactical weapons. I think that we have to convince the North Vietnamese that they cannot take over all of Southeast Asia and that they will be prevented from doing so.

Q. So, do you believe that by formally declaring war against North Viet Nam, that with a full mobilization of the American economy and the American war machine, the war in Viet Nam can be won in a period of about six weeks?

A. Well, I think it could be done fairly fast. It might be a short time after we had mobilized and were ready. Nobody can predict exactly, particularly the end of a war. Predictions for the future are very difficult. But I think that after our forces were ready, that we should be able to convince the enemy in about six to eight weeks.

Q. Should the U.S. be prepared, and could fight, under the present circumstances, other types of Viet Nams in Southeast Asia and in places like Burma?

A. Well, certainly things that have happened in the last few years should have taught us that there are going to be incidents all over the world. The Communists are not concentrating just in Viet Nam. They are creating incidents all over the world. So we should be prepared to handle those incidents. One of the things that we have to be careful of is becoming the policemen of the world. We do not want to enter into every fight that occurs. What we should be able and willing to do is protect U.S. interests.

Q. Would you now advocate the use of nuclear weapons, either tactical or strategic, in Viet Nam or in other parts of Asia, including North Korea and Red China, to protect vital U.S. interests in that part of the world?

A. Certainly I would not preclude the use of either tactical or strategic nuclear weapons. I would never give to the enemy the advantage of being certain that we would not use nuclear weapons against him. But the use of nuclear weapons is a very grave decision and I wouldn't use them lightly. Neither would I hold them back until we are desperate and use them as weapons of last resort. I would not use them unless I felt—and my military advisers felt—that there was no other way of bringing the war to a successful conclusion, within a reasonable time.

Q. If today you were the U.S. commander in Viet Nam, and in view of the events of the last few days, would you employ tactical nuclear weapons in dealing with the North Vietnamese forces?

A. No, I would not yet. I would instead shut off their supplies absolutely. I would do those things that I have mentioned a few minutes ago. But I would not state that I would never use atomic weapons under any circumstances because we might want to some time.

Q. Can a policy of containment work in an area such as Southeast Asia, with its ill-defined borders, its Communist fifth-columns, and unparalleled poverty?

A. Well, every man's idea of containment is a little bit different. I personally think the general idea of containment doesn't work very well. And I think the reason is that the enemy must be convinced that if he aggresses, if he commits an aggression against other people in the world, and particularly those that involve U.S. interests, he is going to be punished quickly.

And so I think that anytime that the Russians or the Chinese make an aggression against the best interests of the U.S., they should be punished quickly and firmly. I don't mean eliminated. I mean quick, hard punishment. That means that we have to put enough force in these areas where the trouble arises to stop him quickly. He should

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be driven back, at the least, to where he was before he started.

Q. Do you agree with the Administration's handling of the *Pueblo* incident?

A. I don't really understand a lot about the *Pueblo* incident. All that I know, really, is what I have read in the papers. I don't understand why some actions were taken. It is a very distressing thing.

I don't understand how any captain could surrender his ship. That's against all the tradition that we were all brought up with. It must be that the captain had orders which forbade him from fighting. I think he would have fought otherwise, but, of course, I don't know this is true.

I don't know what orders he had, but I can't conceive of a captain of a U.S. commissioned ship not fighting when he is possibly boarded unless he was specifically told not to. I can't understand why he didn't destroy his ship when or after she was boarded.

I can't understand why some combat forces were not in position to protect the ship. These ships have been heckled before. I don't mean that these protective forces should be right next to the ship, but I don't understand why there weren't surface ships within a short steaming distance of the ship or aircraft cover which could come to the aid in a short while.

I don't understand why, when the *Pueblo* was taken into Wonsan, a small surface ship like a destroyer was not ordered to go get her. They could probably have gotten her if we had acted fast. This destroyer captain could have sent a dispatch to North Korean authorities in Wonson or Pyongyang and told them, "I am coming in to get my ship." And when he goes into Wonsan—it's up to the North Koreans whether they open fire or not.

If they open fire on our ship, as they probably would, then the captain of the destroyer has a fight on his hands. He possibly could go in and take the ship back anyway, but he possibly might find that he doesn't have enough power to take her back.

That's the time for reinforcements to come in—and I don't mean tremendous task forces—but enough force to get that ship.

I don't understand the chain of command to the *Pueblo*. She must not have been under direct naval command. I don't mean that the captain and men were not in the Navy, but I don't think his next senior could have been in the Navy. If that ship was operating directly under some organization or agency other than the Navy, then I can understand why CINCPAC (Commander-in-Chief, Pacific) or any other echelons of naval command didn't take action. Or maybe they had orders not to take action, too. I simply don't know.

There's an awful lot about this happening which I don't understand and which distresses me no end. It's a lot different from Decatur's action when he went after the *Philadelphia* in Tripoli more than 150 years ago. It's a lot different than action that would have been taken even a fairly few years ago. All naval officers are brought up to never let commissioned ships of the United States be surrendered. I just don't understand it.

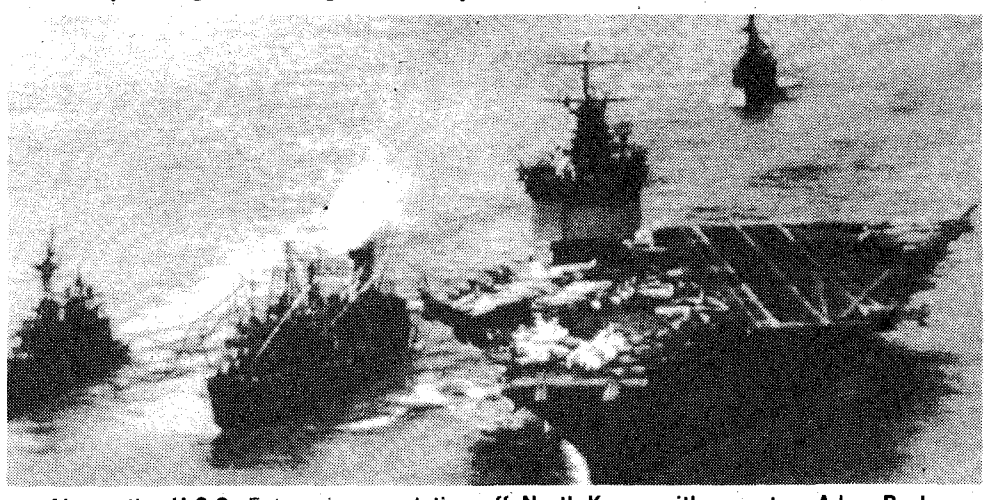
Q. In view of your long and distinguished naval career, what would you have done if, first, you were the skipper of the *Pueblo*, second, the commander-in-chief of the U.S. forces in the Pacific, and third, President of the United States of America?

A. Well, nobody can put himself exactly in the position of another man. What I would have done as captain of that ship would have been dependent upon my orders, upon a lot of things. But I would have weighed very carefully, and I expect he did, whether or not—even though I had orders never to fight—whether to surrender the ship or whether to fight regardless of my instructions.

We are all taught when we first enter the Navy that an order has to be obeyed. At the same time, when a man believes he has received an order that is wrong, his first duty, if there is time, is to notify the commander who gave those orders that you think the orders are wrong and ask him to modify them, giving the reasons, of course.

That doesn't make the superior very happy, but if he actually is wrong and you can convince him, he will change his orders. This has happened in the past.

But if there isn't time, as there probably was not in this case, then the captain has the choice of disobeying his orders because he believes the best interests of the United States would be served by doing something else or by



Above, the U.S.S. Enterprise **on station off North Korea with escorts. Adm. Burke notes that despite the initial firm response to the** Pueblo **hijacking, the Administration seems not to have acted quickly enough.**

obeying them blindly. If he disobeys and he does something that his orders indicate that he should not do, that is a very grave action indeed. He had better be right. He had better be absolutely right. Because if he is not, he might embarrass the United States. He might endanger his crew and his people. He might do a lot of things.

But if he is right, maybe he will have done a great thing for the U.S.

Now, there is one point here: that if a commander takes a step that is embarrassing or even which the officials of the United States do not agree with, those officials can disavow his action. They can punish the commander who did it. That usually satisfies both our friends and our enemies, because it is the intent behind these actions which is most important.

Perhaps that is why the Communists created this incident. Our ship was certainly on the high seas. I think that she did not even violate the 12-mile limit, which, incidentally, is not accepted by the United States or many other nations. I think that this whole affair was created by the Communists to humiliate us, to make us appear in the eyes of the rest of the world as if we were not really able or willing to protect our own ships on the high seas, maybe cause us to lose a little respect throughout the world, including a little self-respect.

Q. Could you elaborate on how you felt about how the captain of the *Pueblo* could violate his orders if he felt he was right and what the connection is there?

A. Well, if he were ordered, for example, not to fight a ship and not to use his guns, the man who gave those orders would have given those orders with a certain set of circumstances in mind. Certainly the captain doesn't want to shoot anybody who is heckling —so the man who gave those orders may have thought "There is going to be a lot of Communist heckling exercises and we don't want our ships shooting at boats that come close." So he may have issued orders to the ship not to use guns at all.

Well, the captain might reason very well that these were circumstances which the other man had in mind when he gave those orders or he might reason, "things are a lot more serious than he thought. I've got to realize that these circumstances are different than he envisaged and I must shoot to save my ship. They are highjacking my ship and committing piracy, and I am going to protect my ship."

And then he notifies his boss, whoever he is, right away that he has opened fire, he is protecting his ship, and if communications are as good as I think they are, he probably would have gotten his information back to his seniors very fast.

Q. So if you were the skipper of the *Pueblo* you personally would have fought and you would never have surrendered your ship?

A. I don't say that, because I don't know the exact circumstances and it is impossible to ever put yourself in exactly the position of another man. I don't know the facts now and I don't want to make the statement that this captain is wrong. He may not have been. I don't want to criticize him, nor do I want to say that I would have surely done it differently. I might have done exactly the same thing he did.

But from what I think happened I'm afraid I would not have done it that way.

Q. And what about if you were commander in chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific?

A. As I understand it, the commander in chief in the Pacific was not in the chain of command to the ship. He apparently was not notified of the attack immediately, which bears this out. I suspect that probably what happened was that the ship reported to some organization in the United States which in turn forwarded the information to the commander in chief of the Pacific.

I would also suspect that, if this is true, that the commander in chief, Pacific, knew that he did not have any authority or control over that ship and he would be hesitant to take action himself because he wouldn't know what other action had been ordered by other people. He would think "I'll wait a little while to see what's going to be done by whoever is running this show."

All of this is on the basis that the ship probably was not in the chain of command under CINCPAC.

Q. You think that the CINCPAC should have full authority over all vessels, including the *Pueblo* operating in that area?

A. Well, yes I do. I think military forces should be commanded by military people and that the chain of command should be military. I think all naval ships should be operated under the naval chain of command because if this is done then you have a professional who knows a lot about the Navy and the chain of command, and the captains or the junior officers realize they have a man who understands their problems and knows what to do, that their commander has had a great deal of experience, and is not an amateur in a professional game.

Q. If you were President of the United States, how would you react in dealing with the *Pueblo* incident?

A. This is the most difficult question of all, because I think it would have been better if there had been an immedidate reaction to this illegal highjacking. With the rapid communications that have been developed in the last few years and the enormous advances that have been made in electronics, it is very easy to send a message anyplace in the world very fast. The difficult part is in writing the message and in conveying the exact thought that the man has in mind to somebody else.

Now, because this communications system does make transmission of messages so quick and easy, there has been a tendency to concentrate all decision-making, or most of the decision-making, in Washington and actually, I suspect, in the office of the President. Well, that has a lot of very bad results.

In the first place, the President can't be knowledgeable of all the circumstances, no matter how hard he tries, and God knows any President works hard enough, including President Johnson, trying to keep knowledgeable on everything that happens.

In the second place, it takes time to wake him. Nobody wakes the President for minor matters. So what happens when an urgent message of high priority comes in over the communications systems? Somebody decodes it, looks at it, and then thinks: "Should I call the President or should I not? Should I first call somebody else?" So usually they call somebody else and ask "What do I do?" And the man, whoever is called, advises them and says, "You'd better call the President fast, young fellow."

And so they call the President, the President wakes up out of a cold sleep, and listens to a briefing over the telephone. He doesn't know the circumstances, he hasn't been awake very long, he has to make a decision. It is quite natural that when a man makes a decision under those circumstances, he is cautious.

Now, I don't mean that he should't be cautious all the time, but under these circumstances anybody is super-cautious. It is a natural reaction—don't do anything right now. Call somebody—ask the advice of Mr. So-and-So, or get more information, or come over and bring all the charts and data over, or something like that. There is a tendency to delay.

This is, of course, the danger of making too many decisions in a central position, and this is true of the government or any other organization. As many decisions as possible should be made as far down the echelon of command as possible.

Now the reason against that is that decisions that are made these days are too grave, the consequences are possibly too great to leave in the hands of any subordinate. On the other hand, there is a limited number of decisions that the President can handle. There's not time enough for him to handle them all.

The more delegation of authority there is, usually, the better, providing policy is known down through the echelons of command so that the lad on the spot knows the policies under which the government is operating.

Your question was, what I would have done if I were President, and the answer is I think I would have reacted very fast to get this ship back right quickly.

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Spy Net Story Continues

How Russia Got Inside Dope on the CIA

British double agent Kim Philby helped set up U.S. agency

By WILLARD EDWARDS, Chicago *Tribune* Washington Bureau

(*Russian spies planted in the British and American governments more than 25 years ago have delivered to Moscow secrets of the atom bomb, nuclear submarines, intercontinental missiles, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. They helped organize the United States Central Intelligence Agency and sent to Moscow the names of the agents. During the Korean War they helped formulate the policies that prevented Gen. MacArthur from pursuing the Red Chinese Army across the Yalu River. They were able in 1944 to tell Stalin that Churchill regarded the Soviet Union as the greatest post-war threat. Some of the highly placed Britons who were Russian agents have fled to Russia and recently have begun to talk. With each revelation there is a reaction by American intelligence officials. The Chicago* Tribune *has put together the story of these spies. The article below is the fourth of seven installments in this* Tribune *series which will appear in consecutive issues of* Human Events.)

Washington:—The United States intelligence community in Washington, struggling in 1949 to organize the first international espionage network in American history, warmly welcomed the assistance of a friendly expert from abroad.

The new arrival, Harold Adrian Russell (Kim) Philby, had the cover title of temporary first secretary in the British Embassy, but he was actually, insiders knew, one of the highest-ranking officials in MI6, England's espionage arm.

There was a touch of awe in the greeting extended to this handsome, smiling and self-assured professional who had great prestige in a field where Americans were confessedly amateurs.

He had a legendary and romantic background. Although he was only 37, he had reorganized Britain's counter-espionage branch in 1944 and had helped to set up the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), America's World War II spy organization.

Some day, it was whispered, he would be chief of the British secret intelligence service. A grateful king had conferred on him the Order of the British Empire.

In a gesture of friendship, Britain was lending the services of this authority to the United States. He quickly earned the gratitude and respect of all those with whom he worked. For two years, Philby, known to all as Kim, performed prodigious labors in helping to establish the Central Intelligence Agency on a working basis. He was consultant to a joint Anglo-American Intelligence Committee and, in the end, knew as much about the new American spy system as any man.

Congress had authorized creation of the CIA in 1947 and in 1949, the year Philby arrived, had voted to keep itself in the dark about its activities. The agency was exempted from all federal laws requiring disclosure of its functions and the names of its employes. It was given an extraordinary and unprecedented authority—permission to spend vast sums without a public accounting.

In Moscow, this self-denial by Congress, voted in the name of essential secrecy, must have evoked incredulous guffaws. The Kremlin was receiving a constant flow of information about America's cloak-and-dagger venture. It knew all the names on the super-secret payroll and the details of its first groping operations in the shadowy world of international intrigue. Not surprisingly, some were disasters.

For Philby, as the world now knows, was a Soviet agent and had been one for 16 years when he came to Washington. He says he became a Communist as a student at Cambridge University in 1933. Although he came under suspicion toward the end of his two-year stay in Washington, he bluffed his way through a subsequent inquiry. Not until 1963, 30 years after he first became a Communist agent, was his cover completely broken.

He disappeared and later turned up in Moscow. Last September, visited by his son, John, he talked freely and posed for pictures.

"I have come home," he said. There was a quizzical smile on his lips. He had earned the right to a much-abused term—super-spy.

British newspapers since have been filled with accounts of the Philby affair, padded with recollections of the cases of Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess, the two British diplomat-spies who fled to Russia in 1951. Philby has now been identified as the "third man" who tipped them off to their imminent arrest, enabling them to escape.

But the American chapter of Philby's career has remained almost a blank. This article will supply some of the missing details, gathered from reputable sources and closed hearings of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee. For obvious reasons, some security officers requested anonymity in discussing an episode which, some of them said, must be rated as a Cold War catastrophe for the non-Communist world.

The legends of espionage carry many fantastic chapters, but none straining the bounds of credulity more than this one. Russia had its man planted at the very heart of both spy systems of two major powers. It was being kept constantly informed of British and American secrets and, as a bonus, was being told how much the enemy knew of its own operations.

Whether by accident or design, Philby came to the United States in a period favorable to the double-agent role he played so well. Relations between this country and Britain were cordial and trusting. The North Atlantic Treaty, pledging the United States, Canada and 10 Western European nations in a pact against Communist aggression, had just been signed.

The Korean War exploded in June 1950. Gen. Douglas MacArthur kept protesting that all his messages to Washington were, somehow, falling into Communist hands. He did not know that the head of British intelligence in Washington—liaison at the highest level with the newly founded CIA, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the State Department, and other agencies—was in a perfect position to see all his reports and transmit them to Peking, via Moscow.

In a private interview, not published until after his death, MacArthur said that every message he sent to Washington during the Korean War was turned over by the State Department to the British, who, in turn, leaked it to Moscow.

He also charged, in another statement, that President Truman refused to investigate his warnings about such leaks because they came "after the Alger Hiss and Harry Dexter White spy scandals" and therefore "caused the deepest resentment." Truman fired MacArthur on April 11, 1951.

A former CIA officer told the Chicago *Tribune* there was no question that Philby saw a CIA memorandum in October 1950, which reported that the Chinese Communists would move in to protect electric power installations along the Yalu River and a subsequent order to MacArthur not to advance upon them but to let them occupy that frontier.

The Chinese Communists invaded on November 26, secure in the knowledge that they were protected from destruction of their sources of supplies. A potential short war was turned into a long one. Total American casualties: 157,530.

"Philby was getting almost daily briefings from CIA officials in that period," the ex-CIA man said. "Suspicion was directed at the time at Maclean, then head of the American desk in London, but it is much more likely that the Communists learned from Philby of the policy adopted of not pursuing them into the North Korean sanctuary. From the standpoint of damage to the free world, this must be acknowledged as one of the great exploits of modern expionage history.

"Philby, now boasting in Moscow that he 'would do it again tomorrow,' may well feel that he helped set the stage for involving the United States in a costly and bloody struggle in Viet Nam. A decisive victory in Korea, instead of a stalemate persisting to this day, could have prevented Viet Nam."

Geoffrey McDermott, a former British diplomat, confirmed Philby's access to British-American intelligence secrets in a recent article (New York *Times Magazine,* November 12). He was chairman, he disclosed, of the joint intelligence (Anglo-American) committee in Washington. Both representatives of the CIA and of the British secret intelligence service (MI6) attended the meetings and Philby was the British representative from 1949 to 1951. McDermott, later Foreign Office adviser to the chief of the MI 6, remarked of Philby's career: "It all made James Bond (Ian Fleming's famous secret agent) look like a milksop and his exploits like a small beer."

It is the firm opinion of another American intelligence expert that Philby did more than report to the Kremlin that MacArthur's hands would be tied in fighting the war. The double agent was in a position to nudge the United States into adopting that policy, he asserted. Philby could hint to Americans that Britain favored such a limitation and report to his British superiors that the United States was determined upon it.

Such influencing of policy, technically out of Philby's province, was possible because of the prestige he enjoyed in both the British and the American camps.

It is a measure of Philby's capacity to deceive that some who knew him during the two years he served in Washington long remained reluctant to believe in his treachery.

He had great wit and intelligence. Unlike Burgess and Maclean, his virility was unquestioned. Two of his four wives were stolen from men who had counted themselves his friends. He was never without a wife or a mistress, or both. He had a slight stammer at times which some women found attractive. It aroused a protective instinct in them.

He took up residence in an old house at 4100 Nebraska Avenue with his second wife and five children. He staged many parties where he drank great quantities of liquor, never showing its effects. The very fact that he took Burgess, a slovenly homosexual, into his home was cited as evidence of an indiscretion which would never be risked by a double agent. Burgess was then second secretary at the British Embassy.

Continued on page 15

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Congressional Reaction to Be Tested

State Dept. Personnel Transferred to OEO

From the Allen-Scott Report

President Johnson has approved a program to transfer hundreds of State Department personnel and Foreign Service officers to the Administration's anti-poverty program.

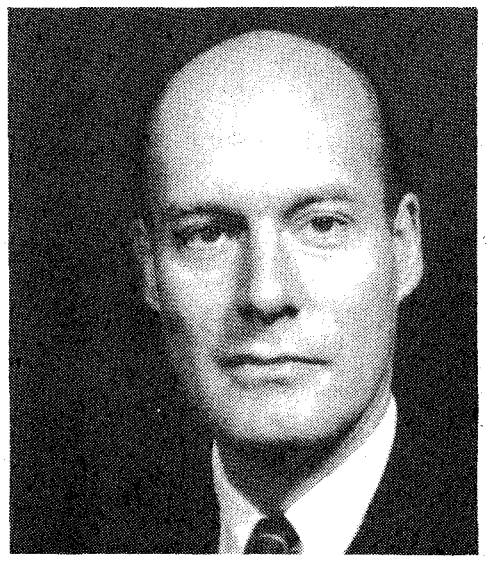
The "diplomatic anti-poverty corps," as it is being referred to inside the Administration, is the brainchild of Under Secretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach.

The controversial program will be launched in late February with an announcement from the White House or the State Department and Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), which administers the "War Against Poverty."

As a starter, two dozen Foreign Service officers will be transferred to the OEO and assigned to the anti-poverty agency's headquarters here in Washington and to regional and state offices throughout the country.

If these assignments do not cause an adverse reaction in Congress, other State Department personnel will be shifted to OEO in March and April.

Salaries of the diplomatic anti-poverty fighters will be paid out of OEO funds,



Under Secretary of State Nicholas Katzenbach is one of the men behind what is certain to become a controversial employe transfer.

although they will be permitted to keep their Foreign Service status and retirement rights.

Members of the House Labor Committee, who are probing the unannounced program, report that it was sold to the President by Katzenbach and White House aide Joseph A. Califano. Also, they say, it apparently has the backing of Secretary of State Rusk and OEO Director Sargent Shriver.

Katzenbach and Califano reputedly sold the idea to the President on the grounds that the OEO service would help acquaint U.S. diplomats with social problems in this country and better prepare them to represent the U.S. abroad.

Administration insiders give wholly different reasons for the program.

One State Department official, who has attended several of the "planning sessions" to prepare the program, claims two major objectives are behind it:

- The transfers are part of a plan to extend the influence and thinking of the State Department into domestic programs. Foreign Service officers will be given policy-making positions in OEO to help initiate and direct new social programs developed and tested by the Agency for International Development overseas.
- Shifts to OEO will provide jobs for hundreds of Foreign Service personnel who otherwise would lose out in the 10 per cent cut of American government personnel abroad. This latter economy move was ordered last month by President Johnson.

Significantly, several of the Foreign Service officers scheduled to be assigned to the OEO are either former Central Intelligence Agency employes or are now CIA officials working under State Department cover overseas. Why these particular employes are being singled out for assignment to the OEO is not known.

In addition to the OEO program, Foreign Service officers are being told that a similar transfer arrangement will soon be made with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Under plans being prepared at HEW, positions in the Office of Education both in Washington and in regional HEW offices will be offered to State Department personnel. One of the tasks of those transferred will be to help develop the mushrooming international education program at universities throughout the country.

★ ★ ★

Democratic House leaders played a key role in getting President Johnson to recommend a federal anti-riot law to Congress as part of his anti-crime program.

The President had opposed passage of such legislation until Speaker John McCormack (Mass.) and House Majority Leader Carl Albert (Okla.) had warned him Congress would enact a stiff anti-riot law this year regardless of his position.

During a White House meeting to discuss the Administration's anti-crime recommendations to Congress, both McCormack and Albert frankly told the President the most important item was an anti-riot measure.

"Atty. Gen. Clark is opposed to such legislation," the President replied. "He wants me to veto the bill you passed in the House should the Senate approve it."

"If you do, the House will override you. And I'll be voting with them," warned Albert, who then added:

"The anti-riot bill was passed by an overwhelming vote in the House. The Senate will pass it later this year. If the Administration opposes the bill, the Republicans will make that their No. 1 campaign issue."

Speaker McCormack confirmed Albert's judgment of the mood of Congress, adding:

"Members of Congress are fed up with crime, lawlessness and riots. They get more mail on this issue than any other. The riot-control bill is needed. You should support it, Mr. President."

On that note the President picked up his phone and summoned Atty. Gen. Clark to begin to draft an anti-riot measure. Ironically, Clark had just returned from a session with a small group of Democratic senators, headed by Sen. Phil Hart (D.-Mich.). The meeting was to map strategy to oppose the anti-riot bill pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

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Election Year Information

This is the final installment in the five-part **Human Events** series designed to provide our readers with the statistical and legal information they might need for the election year.

Below are listed the various voting requirements—residency, registration, etc.—in each state.

The entire 'Election Year Information' series will soon be available in reprint form for distribution by local party organizations, political clubs and interested individuals. The order coupon and reprint prices will appear in an upcoming issue of **Human Events**.

State	Residence Required			Special Rules for Presidential Voters	Permanent Registration?	Registration Closes Within One Month of Election
	State	County	Precinct or Ward			
Alabama	1 year	6 months	3 months	—	Yes	Yes
Alaska	1 year	—	30 days	—	No registration	No registration
Arizona	1 year	30 days	30 days	60 days[1]	Yes	No
Arkansas	1 year	6 months	30 days	—	No registration	No registration
California	1 year	90 days	54 days	If less than 1 year but at least 54 days	Yes	No
Colorado	1 year	90 days	20 days; if less may vote in old precinct	6 months state, 90 days county, 15 days precinct	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	6 months	6 months in town	—	60 days[2]	Yes	Yes
Delaware	1 year	3 months	30 days	—	Yes	Yes
District of Columbia[3]	1 year	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	1 year	6 months	—	30 days	Yes	Yes
Georgia	1 year	6 months	—	—	Yes	No
Hawaii	1 year[4]	3 months	3 months with change of election district	—	Yes	Yes
Idaho	6 months	30 days	90 days for county seat election	60 days	Yes	Yes
Illinois	1 year	90 days	30 days	60 days	Yes	Yes
Indiana	6 months	60 days in township	30 days	—	Yes	Yes
Iowa	6 months	60 days	10 days	—	Some areas only	Yes
Kansas	6 months	30 days	30 days	45 days in township or precinct	Some areas only	Yes
Kentucky	1 year	6 months	60 days	—	Yes	No
Louisiana	1 year	6 months in parish	3 months; if less may vote in old precinct	—	Some areas only	Yes
Maine	6 months	3 months in municipality	—	30 days	Yes	No
Maryland	1 year	6 months	6 months; if less may vote in old precinct	May vote in old precinct until qualified in another precinct	Some areas only	Yes
Massachusetts	1 year	6 months in city or town	May continue to vote for 6 months after moving	If less than 1 year but at least 32 days in city or town	Yes	No
Michigan	6 months	30 days in city or township; if less may vote in old district	—	—	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	6 months	—	30 days; if less may vote in former precinct, if in same municipality	30 days	Some areas only	Yes
Mississippi	2 years	—	1 year; 6 months if minister or wife	—	Yes	No
Missouri	1 year	60 days in county, city, or town	—	If less than 1 year but more than 60 days	Some areas only	Yes
Montana	1 year	30 days	—	—	Yes	No
Nebraska	6 months	40 days	10 days	If less than 6 months	Some areas only	Yes
Nevada	6 months	30 days	10 days	—	Yes	No
New Hampshire	6 months	6 months in town	If less than 6 months may vote in old district	30 days	Yes	Yes
New Jersey	6 months	40 days	15 days in cities under 20,000	—	Yes	No
New Mexico	12 months	90 days	30 days	—	Yes	Yes
New York	1 year	4 months	30 days	90 days	Some areas only	Some areas only
North Carolina	1 year	—	30 days	60 days	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	1 year	90 days	30 days; if less may vote in old precinct	—	No registration	No registration
Ohio	1 year	40 days	40 days	If less than 1 year	Some areas only	No
Oklahoma	6 months	2 months	20 days	—	Yes	Yes
Oregon	6 months	—	—	If less than 6 months	Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania	1 year[5]	—	60 days; if less may vote in old district	—	Yes	No
Rhode Island	1 year	—	6 months	—	Yes	No
South Carolina	1 year[6]	6 months	3 months	—	No	Yes
South Dakota	1 year	90 days	30 days; if less may vote in old district	—	Yes	Yes
Tennessee	12 months	3 months	—	—	Yes	Yes
Texas	1 year	6 months	—	—	No registration	No registration
Utah	1 year	4 months	60 days	—	Yes	Yes
Vermont	1 year	90 days in town; if less may vote in old county	—	—	No	Yes
Virginia	1 year	6 months	30 days	—	Yes	Yes
Washington	1 year	90 days	30 days	—	Yes	Yes
West Virginia	1 year	60 days	—	—	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin	1 year	—	10 days; if less may vote in old precinct	If less than 1 year[7]	Some areas only	Yes
Wyoming	1 year	60 days	10 days; if less may vote in old precinct	—	Some areas only	Yes

1 Former resident may vote for 15 months if unqualified in new state
2 May vote in old Connecticut town for 24 months if unqualified in new state
3 May vote only in presidential elections
4 Nine months by registration
5 Six months if native or previously qualified
6 Six months for ministers, teachers, and wives
7 Former resident may vote for up to 24 months.

A voter must be at least 21 years of age in all but the following states: Alaska (19), Georgia and Kentucky (18), and Hawaii (20).

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FDA Breaks Dangerous Ground

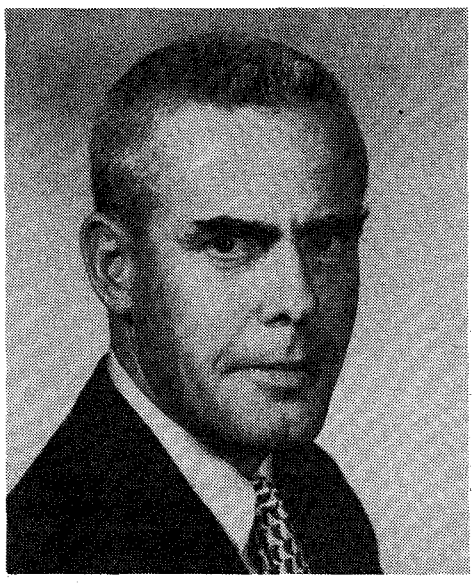
By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

On January 23 the Food and Drug Administration flexed its muscles officially for the first time in its long-awaited valuation of the "effectiveness" of certain drugs. The National Academy of Sciences, which had been retained by the FDA to review roughly 3,600 drugs licensed between 1938 and 1962, had filed its first recommendations.

The FDA published this notice in the *Federal Register:*

"The Academy has submitted a report on a number of drugs containing rutin, quercetin, and citrus bioflavonoid compound. The Food and Drug Administration has considered the report and has concluded on the basis of the report and its own evaluation that there is no evidence that rutin, quercetin, hesperidin or bioflavonoids are effective for use in man for any condition."

Having reached this conclusion, the FDA thereupon set in motion the legal machinery to force withdrawal of these drugs and compounds from the market. They could not thereafter be prescribed



Dr. James Goddard's Food and Drug Administration is banning many popular drugs because some scientists feel they are ineffectual.

by any physician for any patient, anywhere in the United States.

Various hearings are to be held; in the course of time, binding orders will be issued; these orders probably will go to court review. It will be a while before the action is final.

Nevertheless, the FDA's notice of January 23 holds a deeply troubling meaning. For the first time in the field of the healing arts, our government is going beyond its well-established obligation to protect the public safety by banning dangerous drugs.

The forthcoming orders on "efficacy" are a very different breed of cats. When the compulsions of law are invoked to support expert opinion on "effectiveness," those who believe in a free society ought to sit up and take notice.

The Academy of Sciences filed substantially identical reports on five drug products known chemically as bioflavonoids. The products date from 1936, when a substance identified as citrin was isolated from peels of citrus fruits. In the form of hesperidin, or rutin, or ascorbic acid, the vitamin-like substance occurs widely in fruits, tree barks, vegetables, tobacco and white and yellow flowers.

No one ever has suggested that the bioflavonoids are dangerous or unsafe. That is not the question at issue. The question is, are they effective in treating disorders resulting from capillary function?

The experts of the National Academy thought not. They made no independent clinical or laboratory tests. They interviewed no physicians or patients. They simply reviewed the literature. This is what they said in condemning Squibb's Rutorbin tablets as "ineffective."

"Data documenting bioflavonid deficiency in man or supporting beneficial effects of this compound in bleeding states are insufficient to establish any clinical value for preparations containing rutin or allied compounds. The clinical value claimed in the literature is based on uncontrolled observations or poorly evaluated case reports."

The Academy panel, in each of its reports, then cited two sources—and two only—to support its conclusion. One is known professionally as Goodman-Gilman, "The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics," published in 1965. The other is a summary by Dr. J. B. Youmans of a symposium on bioflavonoids conducted by the New York Academy of Science in 1955.

Now, one interesting thing is that neither of these sources supports the FDA's flat assertion that the bioflavonoids are ineffective "for use in man for any condition." The Goodman-Gilman chapter says that "a fairly extensive literature indicates that the flavonoids have a direct constrictor action on the capillary bed." The editors say merely that "proof that flavonoids are useful theropeutic agents is far from conclusive."

On the other hand, a number of highly reputable physicians are convinced that the compounds are indeed effective.

In one experiment, hesperidin tablets apparently worked with remarkable success in preventing "hot flashes" in women undergoing menopause. The flavonoids appear to help some women in controlling menstrual hemorrhage. The compounds are cited in one article for successful treatment of skin disease, in another for treatment of serious bruises. Unless these doctors are dead wrong, the compounds do have therapeutic value for some patients at some time.

If the FDA has its way, doctors and patients alike would be forbidden to use them. The conclusion of the Academy's experts would be elevated to the status of law. It is not the constriction of capillaries that matters in all of this. It is the constriction of freedom.

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Tax-Paid Food Stamps Went to Strikers

From the Richmond *News Leader*

The United States Chamber of Commerce has disclosed that, during October 1967, 3,809 families of workers striking against Ford Motor Co.'s Detroit plant managed to obtain $273,000 worth of federal food stamps. These families represented almost 17,000 persons; a second food stamp office had to be set up to handle their requests.

This raises a question of principle:

How can the federal government justify the use of taxpayers' money to alleviate the economic hardships of a prolonged strike?

After all, workers who go on strike know full well before they vote to strike that their economic circumstances may be gravely affected. That's the chance they take, and that's why most unions have built up great funds to finance benefits for striking workers.

By qualifying strikers for food stamp benefits, the federal government eases the economic hardships that might force a quicker settlement of differences.

The food stamp program, it may be noted, was established to subsidize the buying power of genuinely poor Americans. It provides that the needy can purchase the stamps at a fraction of their face value and then redeem them for food from participating grocers.

The same question of principle came up last year in New Jersey, when the state legislature approved a measure providing unemployment benefits for striking workers. Public opposition to the New Jersey measure resulted in an overwhelming Republican victory in elections of state legislators; the new legislature repealed the law four weeks ago. However, both New York and Rhode Island provide jobless benefits to strikers.

Unemployment benefits, of course, were intended to provide interim income for workers temporarily out of work through no fault of their own. Striking workers obviously do not fit into that category, nor do they qualify as the genuinely impoverished for whom the food stamp program was established.

How much responsibility does a government, even a government headed hell-for-leather toward a welfare state, owe to strikers? Should it bail them out when the going gets rough by qualifying them for food stamps, unemployment benefits, or any other kind of financial subsidy? Most taxpayers, who usually suffer the greatest inconvenience from strikes, would have no trouble answering these questions, and not in the affirmative.

RIASLP and IPSA

Private Post Office That Works

By ROBERT LeFEVRE

If you travel to Ohio and then make your way to the northern edge of the state, where Lake Erie's icy waters lap the sand from Toledo to Conneaut, you'll discover something fascinating. There is a group of islands just north of Sandusky called the Bass Islands. One of these specks of land is called Rattlesnake Island. It is served by a private postal system that actually prints and issues its own air mail stamps. It does so with the express permission of the federal government.

The reason for this unusual, and indeed unparalleled, situation is that there are so few inhabitants on Rattlesnake Island that even the governmental profligate bookkeeping system can't seem to justify the expenditure. So the giant postal monopoly bent over backward and said that if the denizens of Rattlesnake Island wanted to put in their own postal system, they'd permit it. Ergo, the Rattlesnake Island Air Service Local Post.

The odd thing about it is that this private postal system, which the government couldn't operate without great loss of revenue, is in the black (no one is making a fortune) and paying its own way.

Rattlesnake Island is just a few wet miles this side of the political boundary separating the United States from Canada. Northeast of Rattlesnake you can make out the shore of Pelee Island, which is part of the Province of Ontario.

A friend sent me two sets of RIASLP's stamps, comprising a first and a second issue. When the permit was first granted, the islanders got some old Ford tri-motor planes and went into business. They issued some very pretty stamps: red on grey at 5¢, black on green at 10¢, and black on blue at 25¢. They have the familiar rectangular shape of nearly all of our regular postage stamps, and are almost twice as large as the six-center that has made 5¢ mail obsolete in the government area.

The government apparently was aghast to think that the islanders could and would proceed with postal service. Perhaps they issued the permit just to get rid of a pest, with the notion that nothing would come of it. Well, a reliable service did come of it. And here were these pesky stamps, looking for all the world as good as anything the government could do.

So the postal authorities intervened. The rectangular shape of the stamps was taboo. It seems that they looked too much like the ones the government issues. That is why there are two sets of stamps. The second issue is all triangular. Same color scheme and same denominations, but rather more striking, due to the less familiar shape.

So now we have a private postal system operating profitably within the continental limits of the U.S. And it's been legally approved.

And this takes me to IPSA. Some enterprising businessmen in Oklahoma City are now challenging the ferocious governmental postal monopoly in a much more basic and fundamental way.

IPSA (Independent Postal System of America) wants to inaugurate a profitable private delivery service for third-class matter. And the men behind this idea are willing to put up $2 million to see that the project succeeds. They hope to start citywide at once, expand to statewide coverage within three months, and then jump to nearby states, including Arkansas, Illinois, Colorado and Texas. Within a short time they hope to go nationwide. They will offer several advantages to weary and harassed American users of bulk mail delivery. IPSA says it will guarantee delivery on certain specified days. And, whereas most bulk mailers pay about $36 per thousand for postage, plus another $7 for addressing, IPSA plans to do the addressing and carry the mail, all for about $25 per thousand.

There's another matter, too, that may give IPSA an imposing argument in court. The government has lost huge sums in delivering bulk mail. IPSA just might help to reduce the postal debt, thereby operating in the public interest and for profit.

Perhaps RIASLP could provide IPSA with an argument on precedent.

(Pine Tree Features)

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Continued from Page 10

How Russia Got Inside CIA Dope

"I still find it hard to believe that he was a spy and a traitor," said a retired government officer who knew Philby well in the 1949-51 period of his Washington stay. "I can believe that he informed Burgess that he and Maclean were in danger because he had a protective attitude toward Burgess.

"I spent many hours with him, during which we both drank too much, but I never heard him utter a word hinting he was not a loyal British servant, anti-Communist to the core. Burgess, on the other hand, was an unspeakable boor and I did find it hard to understand Philby's compassion for him."

Four years after Philby's departure from Washington, he retained friendships in official circles and the press corps which were expressed in stories and editorials offering a charitable view of accusations voiced against him in Parliament.

This was in October 1955, when Lt. Col. Marcus Lipton, a Labor member of Parliament, rose in the House of Commons to ask how long Prime Minister Anthony Eden was determined to "cover up at all costs the dubious 'third man' activities of Harold Philby."

Even before Harold Macmillan, then foreign secretary, could repudiate this charge on November 7, asserting there was "no evidence" to indicate Philby's responsibility for warning Burgess and Maclean, two Washington newspapers rushed into print to declare their faith in Philby. There was no charge that he was disloyal, they noted, and he was presumably guilty, if at all, only in warning old friends of his Cambridge days that their conduct was under scrutiny. He "did not know that they [Burgess and Maclean] were spies."

The New York *Daily News,* which had scored an exclusive Oct. 22, 1955, with the first report that Philby would be accused of being the "third man," added a notation that British security police believed Philby was "the unwitting dupe" of Burgess and Maclean.

Such reactions were a tribute to Philby's magnificent nerve and incredible self-control, which never cracked during three decades. He brazened out the Lipton accusation and challenged him to repeat it off the floor of Parliament where he would not have legal immunity to a libel and slander suit. He was the victim, Philby stormed, of "a sneak attack from one enjoying the parliamentary privilege on the floor of Commons."

His only fault, Philby complained, was "an imprudent association" with Burgess. When Macmillan, in effect, supported this statement, officially clearing Philby of any connection with the disappearance of Burgess and Maclean, the embarrassed Lipton hastily apologized. He "deeply regretted" the charge.

Philby called a press conference. He was in a forgiving mood. Lipton had "done the right thing, and, so far as I am concerned, the incident is closed."

Eight years were to pass before the truth would come out. Philby had been asked to resign from the Foreign Office because of the "imprudent association" with Burgess, but British intelligence secured him a position as a correspondent for London newspapers in the Middle East. He continued his double-agent role, serving both MI6 and the KGB (Russian intelligence) in Moscow.

On Jan. 23, 1963, Philby vanished from a dinner party in Beirut, Lebanon, taking refuge on a Soviet ship in the harbor. The ship soon sailed away.

His whereabouts was still unknown on July 1 when a stunned Parliament was informed by Edward Heath, a member of Macmillan's Cabinet, that Philby had admitted spying for Russia "before 1946" and had, indeed, been the man who tipped off Burgess and Maclean in 1951.

On July 30, *Izvestia,* the Russian newspaper, announced that Philby, who held "a leading position in British intelligence," had been granted asylum in Moscow. He had "come home." Four years later, he is still there, presumably practicing his old craft.

How and why did he come to grief? What other damage did he accomplish during his two years in Washington—in addition to providing information to the enemy that prolonged the Korean War, thus causing the deaths of thousands of young Americans?

In advising and counseling on the organization of the CIA, did he succeed in planting agents in that agency? How much responsibility did he have for some of the notable failures experienced in the first American attempts at international espionage and intrigue? These questions will be explored in following accounts of the career of a man who must be acknowledged as one of the greatest spies in history.

The CIA in 1949 was ready to embark upon its first Cold War adventure—an ambitious attempt to foment an uprising behind the Iron Curtain against Russian imperialism.

A "pilot experiment" in subversion was planned and authorized. It was designed to stir up rebellion against Communist dictatorship in the Balkans, already restless under Russian rule.

Nationalism was particularly strong in Albania. With a little outside help, this sentiment might be stirred into a strong resistance movement. A small force of guerrillas, organized, armed and equipped with American aid, could establish the basis for revolt.

Insurrection in Albania could stimulate similar movements in other countries of occupied Eastern Europe. Neighboring Yugoslavia had broken with Stalin in 1948. The Communist rebels in Greece were on the point of collapse. Conditions seemed ripe for moving against Russia in this weak sector of its empire. Hard pressed to maintain order in this area, it would be prevented from plotting aggression in the Middle East, Africa and Asia. A Cold War victory for the West would be scored.

Thus theorized the enthusiastic sponsors of the plan. There was one handicap: Most of them were amateurs in such plotting. They needed the expert advice and assistance of an authority. Philby entered the picture.

One official, now retired, bitterly recalls the alacrity with which Philby leaped to assist in furtherance of the Albanian adventure. Before long, it was a joint British-American project with Philby in charge of coordinating the operation.

In the summer of 1949 a "committee of free Albanians" was formed in Italy to recruit guerrillas for the invasion. In the spring of 1950 they were ready to go. Shipped to Greece, they slipped over the mountains into Albania in small groups, totaling 300. Under detailed plans, drafted by Philby, some were to go to their old homes, others to designated rendezvous points. There, they were to stir up trouble.

Then a strange thing happened. To everyone's horror and dismay, the Russians seemed to have advance knowledge of every move made by the infiltrators. Within a month, half of them were killed or captured. Albanians who sheltered them were slaughtered. About 150 survivors, convinced of treachery but not knowing whom to blame, escaped back through the mountains to Greece.

In the post mortem on this disaster, it appeared evident that Russia had been apprised of the whole operation from beginning to end.

"If Philby ever writes his memoirs," commented a veteran intelligence officer acquainted with the Albanian fiasco, "he may well boast that, from a long-range viewpoint, this was his greatest feat in the service of communism.

"It completely discouraged in both British and American circles the idea that the captive nations might be induced to revolt against slavery. The effects of this setback were still being felt when the West permitted Russia to crush the Hungarian rebellion of 1956 without lifting a finger. Some of the slave nations might be free today if the Albanian project had been successful 17 years ago."

This conclusion was disputed by those who believe that Philby's most destructive activity during his two years in Washington was carried out after the Korean War began in June 1950.

Those who knew Philby during his American stay are now convinced that he thoroughly enjoyed his double-agent role. Two other episodes may have given him occasion for secret amusement.

The first came on Sept. 23, 1949, when President Truman announced that Russia had been detected exploding an atomic bomb, thus ending the United States monopoly on the weapon.

The British Embassy, ironically, was considered at the time the most "secure" place in town. For the next four days, Philby headed a team which worked hard at coding and decoding the American-British exchanges on this fateful development. He was able to inform the KGB just how much the two nations knew about Russia's mastery of atomic explosives.

"He was the type who probably opened his dispatch to Moscow with the code word for 'Congratulations!'" remarked one who had known him well.

The other incident happened June 7, 1951, when radio reports from London related the first news that Burgess and Maclean had defected to the Soviet Union.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson, testifying that day before a Senate committee, acknowledged that it would be "a very serious matter" if the two officials proved to have Russian sympathies.

Acheson told the committee that, when he heard the radio reports about Burgess and Maclean, he checked with the British Embassy.

"We know no more than you do," he was told. "All we know is what we heard on the radio."

The man who delivered that message was Philby.

(*To be continued in next week's issue*)

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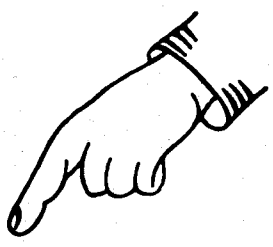

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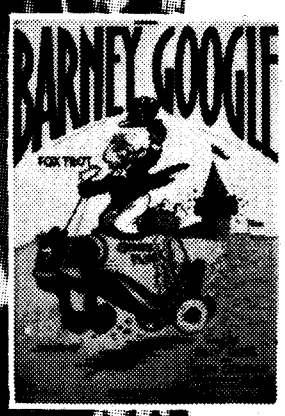

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It's to our interest to attract lots of members to the Club right at the start. So we've arranged to make your Charter Membership worth more in dollars and more in pleasure: At least three times a year, *Charter Members only* will receive either a free surprise book or record . . . or be offered the same at a price much lower than even the Club discount price . . . or be privileged to buy at a good discount a book available *only* to Charter Members, not to ordinary members. • Now—as long as we can keep this offer open—you can take—for just one dollar—a copy of Allen Churchill's wonderful, just-published $9.95 word-and-picture story of 1900-1942, *Remember When*. • Free subscription to *Reminiscing Time*, monthly Club bulletin that not only describes latest Selection and Alternates but carries special yesteryear features sure to start the nostalgia flowing . . . even if you don't buy a book. • Discounts ranging from 20% all the way up to 70%. • Easy commitment. You need buy only 4 Club books over the next *two* years from among the 50 or more we'll offer, after which you may resign at any time. You are free to reject any Selection you don't want on the handy form provided. If you want the monthly Selection, no need to do anything. It will come automatically. • EXTRA! We *guarantee* never to offer a book about Twiggy or the Beatles.

Come on, make some whoopee. It's a cinch to send in the coupon below to Nostalgia Book Club, 525 Main Street, New Rochelle, New York 10801. Do it today. Don't be a dodo.

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I'm over 35 years of age and I'm no dumbbell. Sign me on as a Charter Member of your new Club. I get all the Charter Membership privileges described above, such as a special surprise book or record at least 3 times a year; my copy of Allen Churchill's nifty new $9.95 book, *Remember When*, for $1 plus shipping; and my free subscription to *Reminiscing Time*, the monthly Club bulletin that describes current Selections and Alternates and brings me memory-jogging words and pictures from yesteryear. I may buy books at 20% to 70% discounts plus shipping, and I need buy only 4 books over the next 2 years, after which I may resign at any time. I am free to reject any Selection on the form provided. If I want the book I need do nothing; it will come automatically.

Name _____

Address _____

City/Zone _____ *State* _____

☐ PLEASE CHECK HERE if you are under 35—and are the kind of kid who likes to sneak under circus tents. We'll accept you as a Charter Member. But you're on probation.

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